The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

OUR CITY PULPIT.

THE JEWISH TABERNACLE:

OR,

The Part Taken by the Hebrew Women in its Erection.

Illustrative of the Duty of all Women to exert themselves to promote Religion and Patriotism.

SKETCH OF A SERMON PREACHED BY

REV. W. D. HOWARD,

IN THE

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Sabbath, March 26, 1864.

[REPORTED FOR THE COMMERCIAL.]

And they came, both men and women, as many as were willing hearted, and brought bracelets, and ear-rings and rings, and tablets, all jewels of gold.

And all the women whose heart stirred them in wisdom spun goats' hair.—EX. XXXV: 22, 26.

[On Sabbath last, Rev. Mr. Howard delivered a patriotic and evangelical discourse, on a subject so pertinent and so intimately connected with the duty of the citizen in reference to the approaching Sanitary Fair,—characterizing the effort to raise funds by this method, for the relief of those who are suffering in our behalf as recommended alike by humanity, charity, patriotism and religion,—that we thought we could not advance the object of this noble charity better than by presenting a report of this eloquent divine's sermon. After reciting the scripture which we have already given, he spoke substantially as follow:]

Reference is here made to the efforts which were made by the Hebrew women to assist in building the tabernacle in the wilderness. Let us glance a moment at the circumstances in which the Jews were at this time placed. They had just came out of Egypt—just emerged from the house of bondage. For many generations they had been in a state of servitude, and it is natural to suppose that the depressing and enervating influences of that condition had produced all their sad effects upon them. Their vices were of that low and palpable kind which always prevails among a servile people—they were poor—they were ignorant—their views were very limited—they had great difficulty in procuring the necessaries of life—their dwellings were of the rudest sort, and they were continually moving from place to place, having no settled home.

In these circumstances (and it would be difficult to conceive of circumstances more unfavorable), they were called upon to lay the foundations of a nation, and they did, under the Divine guidances, lay the foundation of the most important nation of early times—a nation which has done more for mankind than all other nations of antiquity put together.

One of the most important things done by the Jews, in this connexion, was the erection of the Tabernacle. This building was not merely a place of worship—where the people could assemble to wait upon God—but it was also the confessed and sacrifices could be offered. It was that, but it was more, much more. The Tabernacle was the corner stone upon which the whole Jewish theocracy was founded, or, to use another figure, it was the separating wall between the Hebrew people and all other peoples. Around it clustered all the great principles of government and religion which lifted the Jews so hige above all the contemporary nations. It was not only the abode of Jehovah—the place of *meeting* between him and the congregation of Israel—the place of *testimony*, where he entered into a covenant with them—but it was symbolical of all those great truths which constituted the very basis of both their religion and their government. It taught the essential truth of the existence of one Supreme God, ever present with them—protecting, ruling, judging,—it taught the doctrine of his providence, of his law, of his fatherhood, of his willingness to be reconciled; it taught the doctrine of his Kingship, of the most rational liberty, of equality, of brotherhood; it taught the majesty of law, the sacredness of personal rights, the odiousness of crime, and the certainty that it would be punished; in a word, every thing that was peculiar to Judaism was symbolized by this unique and costly structure; it was the embodiment of the great truths which gave the Jews their elevation, and without which they would have sunk into brutality.

Not to dwell longer on this curious structure and the wonderful lessons it taught, the particular one to which I now wish to point your attention is, the part that the Hebrew women took in its erection. I have intimated that the building of this tabernacle was a very important feature in laying the foundations of the Jewish Commonwealth. And in this, we see, that it was not the men alone who were engaged, but that the women took a very important part.

They made liberal contributions, and contributions which cost them no inconsiderable sacrifice to make. Most women highly value female ornaments of dress. Indeed, I venture to suggest that entirely too much importance is attached to these things, and far more money expended on them than should be. But when you find women taking their jewelry from their persons and contributing it to any cause whatever, you may rely upon it their hearts are in that cause. And this is what the Hebrew women did for the erection of the Tabernacle.

Coming out, as they had just done, from a condition of bondage, they most probably had but little money, but they had some valuable personal ornaments, and so they gave them. "And they came, both men and women, as many as were willing-hearted, and brought bracelets, and ear-rings, and tablets," (or girdles) "all jewels of gold"; and in the 29th verse, "The children of Israel brought a willing offering unto the Lord, every man and *woman* whose heart made them willing to bring."

But they not only gave their jewels—their costly and cherished ornaments—but their labor, their skill. "And all the women whose heart stirred them up in wisdom spun goats' hair."

The language here used is worthy of note: "The women whose heart stirred them up in wisdom"—or as it is expressed elsewhere—"who were wise-hearted." No doubt this means primarily those women who were skillful in executing elegant work—such as embroidering, and preparing the material to make the finest fabrics. But it means more than that. Wise-hearted women were women who were capable of looking beyond themselves—beyond their own individual interests—their own gratifications—their own families. The women who were capable of taking a large and patriotic view—capable of seeing the importance of laying on a broad, and deep, and wise, and just basis, the foundation of government. It is not every woman, as it is not every man, who has wisdom enough, mind enough, intellect enough, to see the necessity of making sacrifices for the good of the State—for the good of posterity. They are not large-minded enough to rise to a high elevation, and take a broad survey, and look somewhat into the future. They can see nothing beyond themselves. If they can procure the means of self-gratification they are satisfied. They are willing to live, to eat, and drink, and wear—enough to indulge their tastes—their love of ease and their love of display, in so far as these things relate to them and to those immediately connected with them, and it never occurs to them that society, and religion, and their country, and the world, have demands upon them which it is quite as criminal to neglect as it would be to neglect their own individual interests. This narrowness—this selfishness—this habit of some to expend everything, or almost everything upon themselves and their families, whilst they will do nothing, or next to nothing for the public interests, does not more clearly show a want of liberality, than it does a want of *wisdom*. It must be plain, I think, to the narrowest intellect that if every one neglects the public interests, all private interests will very soon perish.—If we do not protect our country it is perfectly clear that soon we will have no country not only, but no home, at least no home that is worth having. If we do not expend some of our means to maintain our Government, we will soon have no money to spend upon our personal necessities and gratifications. Suppose our country is destroyed or greatly crippled, then what becomes of your prosperity—of your manufactories, your merchandise, your investments? All our past prosperity, which is unexampled in the history of the world, under God, has been owing to the excellence of our Government, and now if this Government is broken down, there is nothing clearer that our posterity will go with it—that eighty-nine out of every hundred of our people who are now living in affluence or in great comfort, will be reduced to the greatest straits. So you see it is wisdom—the very highest wordly wisdom—to labor for the good of our country. No doubt there were many women in Israel at the time under consideration, who were not wise-hearted. But those who were gave liberally of their ornaments, and skill, and labor, to promote the public weal. And *all* who were wise-hearted did this. I know not whether they were many or few, but all who were wise-hearted engaged in the noble enterprise, and all who engaged in it, thereby proved that wisdom had a home in their breasts. From this example of the Hebrew women—an example which had the sanction of God's inspired servants, and of God himself—we learn that it is proper for all, even women, actively to exert themselves to promote the interests of religion and patriotism. And as the ladies of this congregation and of these cities are now being called upon to engage in an enterprise which is designed to promote the welfare of our suffering country, I think it altogether proper, by way of sanction and encouragement, to refer to these Bible examples, and also to repair to this source of divine instruction and unerring wisdom, to learn by what motives we should be actuated, and in what manner we should proceed, when engaging in such an enterprise.

As to the object itself, I think it will commend itself to us all. It is as pure and noble as any merely secular cause can be. It is not for ourselves—it is not for our church or our denomination, but for our country.

It is for the sick and wounded soldiers who have been, or may yet be brought to this condition of suffering in their endeavors to protect our most sacred and cherished rights. There is no valid reason, so far as I can see, for any one declining to assist this object. Even those who disapprove of all war (if any such there be), or those who disapprove of this war, or those who think it unwisely conducted and needlessly protracted, may, as it appears to me, without the sacrifice of any principle or feeling aid this enterprise. During our Revolutionary struggle, the Friends, or Quakers, who from conscientious principles disapproved of the war, as they do, as you are aware, of all wars, did, nevertheless, everything in their power for the comfort of the sick.

"I had the honor," said the late excellent Elias Boudinot, on the floor of the House of Representatives, in 1790, "of serving the United States at the commencement of the war, (of the Revolution) as Commissary General of prisoners. Congress, not being able to afford them supplies, those unhappy men in this town (Philadelphia) were reduced to the very depths of distress; without food or raiment, without blankets or firing, they suffered everything that human nature could bear. In this situation many of the Quakers of this city exercised such humanity towards them as did honor to human nature. The miserable prisoner not only felt the happy effects of his exertions in his favor, but participated in their money, their food and clothing. Nay, such were the jealousies created by this conduct, in the British army here, that an armed force entered the house of one of them, seized his books, and, though a man of great property and large commercial dealings, on finding that he had loaned large sums of money to our distressed prisoners, he was turned out of their lines, and, with his family, was a refugee during the whole of the war afterwards, separated from his business and property." Now, if those having such views as the Friends could help our suffering prisoners during the Revolution, what is to hinder our helping the sick now?

The object of this effort is to raise funds for the suffering, and for those who are suffering in our behalf, and, though it may not be the best method and entirely free from objections, yet it has been sanctioned by many of the best and wisest people in all parts of the country. So far, then, from there being any solid objection to it, it has, as it seems to me, everything to recommend it—humanity, cnarity, patriotism and religion.

As to the manner and the motives with which we should engage in this, or any other good work, it should be in the first place, with a single purpose to do good.

We have the example of our blessed Lord. He went about continually doing good—good to the bodies and good to the souls of men—good to the church and good to his country. If any one would know with what passionate fondness he loved his country, let him listen to his lament over Jerusalem, "O Jerusalem! Jerusalem! how often would I have gathered thy children together as a hen gathers her brood beneath her wings, but ye would not." He labored early and late for the good of his country, and his example warrants us to do the same. But in all our efforts it should be our single purpose to do good. Some favor a thing if they begin it; some if they are permitted to lead it; some if they are made prominent in it; some if it can be made to reflect credit upon them; some if they are always consulted and their plans are adopted. But if some one or other of these ends is not secured they refuse to give their aid, or if they give it at all it is not done heartily or good naturedly.

Now I need hardly say that these motives are all unworthy of a large-minded and Christian person. If we allow ourselves to be influenced by them we greatly dishonor ourselves. These were not the motives that actuated Christ and his Apostles. Jesus himself was willing to be a servant, and performed the humblest offices, even washed his disciples' feet. And he said to them, "Whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant." (Matt. xx. 27.) Paul was wholly indifferent to personal glory, and was willing to occupy the lowest place, if he might win Christ and see His cause promoted. Some think an enterprise cannot be good if it is not prosecuted in their way. This was the mistake made by the disciples who, when they saw a man casting out devils in the name of Christ, who did not follow them, wanted to call down fire from heaven to consume him. But you remember what the Saviour did. "He turned and rebuked them, and said, Ye know not what manner of Spirit ye are of." Luke 9: Now if we go into this work, with the single purpose of serving the suffering, and serving our country, and serving our Saviour, which are the only motives which should actuate a highminded and Christian person, we will find it a delightful work, and we will be able effectually to forward an excellent enterprise.

Second—Let us unitedly engage in this work. No doubt some would have preferred that this money should have been raised in another way. I, myself, would. But as this has been determined upon by judicious and patriotic men, let us yield our preferences and give to it our united support. Let us take hold of it earnestly, cheerfully, heartily, liberally. You must expect some trouble—some obstacles perhaps, though, I hope not, some opposition. Remember, however, that no good thing has ever been accomplished without labor, and trouble and sacrifice. Remember Nehemiah in repairing the ruins of Jerusalem—our Saviour in introducing the Gospel—the Reformers in promoting the Reformation—our fathers in establishing our Government! How violently were they opposed—how cruelly were they treated. And this has ever been the case. There has never been any good attempted in the world that Satan has not stirred up opposition to it. This may be expected now, but let no one be discouraged by it. It is right for us to help our suffering country, and let us do so, no matter what difficulties may be found in our way.

Third—Let us begin and pursue all our benevolent enterprises with prayer. We should do nothing without earnestly appealing to God; we cannot succeed without His blessing, and we cannot secure it unless we seek it. Let us remember that the foundations of the Government which we are now endeavoring to preserve were laid in prayer. Many of the best men of Revolutionary times were men of prayer.

The Continental Congress met in the city of Philadelphia on the 5th September, 1774. The next day—the 6th—this resolution was passed: "*Resolved*, That the Rev. Mr. Duche be desired to open Congress to-morrow morning with prayer, at Carpenter's Hall, at 9 o'clock." And on the next day, September 7th, this record was made: "Agreeable to the resolve of yesterday, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Duche." "It must," says Mr. Goodrich, "have been an interesting scene—a minister bound to forms, finding extemporaneous words to suit the occasion, and the Quaker, the Presbyterian, the Episcopalian, and the Rationalist,—some kneeling, some standing, but all praying, and looking to Heaven for wisdom and counsel in this hour of doubt, anxiety and responsibility—Adams and Sherman, the Puritans, standing erect.

Thomson, the Quaker, finding the movement of the Spirit in the words of a consecrated priest, with Washington, Henry and other Episcopalians kneeling, according to their creed, and all invoking wisdom from above, would make a touching and instructive picture. Its moral would be, that the greatest minds, in moments of difficulty and danger, acknowledge their dependence upon God, and feel the necessity of elevating and purifying their hearts by prayer; and that the differences of sect, the distinctions of form, all vanish when emergency presses on the conscience of men and forces them to a sincere and open avowal of their convictions."

And the women of that day who did much to secure our liberties, as the women of this day are doing much to perpetuate them, were very often found at the mercy-seat. "One source of woman's influence during those trying times was in her devotions and prayers." She had power with God, and made her influence felt through all hearts and over all interests. On one occasion while a battle was in progress, the women of the neighborhood assembled to wrestle in prayer with God. The battling hosts were surrounded by a cordon of praying women during those dreadful hours of conflict. Those prayers seem to have been heard, for the result was in favor of the patriots.

God is still the hearer of prayers, and this is an object upon which we can implore his blessing. It is not prayer against our enemies—nor is it even prayer for the success of our arms—but prayer for the success of an enterprise which has for its object the relief of suffering—the cure of the sick and wounded—the comfort of the dying and the decent sepulture of the dead.

Let us then enter upon this work in the fear of God and with earnest supplication for his guidance and blessing.

And it is not in this regard alone that our country needs the interest of the people of God at a time of great trial. I have never had but one opinion in relation to this war. The rebellion, sooner or later, will be suppressed—the Government will be maintained—the Union will be restored. But there are other dangers threatening us. They are many and formidable, and I see no hope for my country but in the protecting care of the great God. Let us then, as often as we crave his blessing on our own souls, crave it with the same earnestness and importunity upon our beloved country.

Should God withdraws from us his favor and his protection, and allows us to plunge into those crimes which have destroyed so many nations of other times, what a blow will it be to liberty? what a blow to religion? and how long, O, how long, will it postpone the day of which prophets have spoken, and for which the church has prayed and longed, when the sword shall be beaten into the plow-share and the spear into the pruning hook, and nations shall learn war no more?

Let us labor not only to preserve our country, but to correct every evil which prevails among us, to remove every crime which scourges our land, and to infuse truth, integrity, virtue and religion into the minds of all our people, for in so doing we shall honor God, and help to establish the peaceful and righteous reign of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Gen. Grant and the Ladies.

A few evenings ago, the ladies of Washington, partaking of the enthusiasm of the hour, congregated in the principal suite of parlors at Willard's, and signified by a messenger to General Grant, who was a guest of the house, that they desired an interview with him. The General came down from his quarters, and a very pleasant levee was held by him. Many of the ladies succeeded in getting the General's autograph, an object which was eagerly sought for. In the course of the interview, an elderly lady applied to the General for an autograph in behalf of a handsome mother of six children who was present, but when his sharp military eye fell upon the applicant, he immediately stipulated that she should make the request in person. She did so, and received the coveted bit of handwriting.

At another interview, a lady, who had just returned from the front, was reciting in high glee the festive scenes they had enjoyed during the winter, in the army, expressing her regrets that the General himself had not been present to share them. He replied that if he had been there, such occurrences would never have taken place. Just then still another lady coxingly inquired if she could not be allowed to go to the army and witness some of the brilliant reviews. "Yes, madam," replied Gen. Grant; "you may come down when Mrs. Grant comes."

Extensive Oil Discoveries in West Va.

Extraordinary Productiveness and Speculative Excitement.

The Parkersburg *Gazette*, of the 24th instant, confirms previous statements concerning oil discoveries and consequent excitement in that section, and contains intelligence that will be read with interest here:

For several years the production of petroleum oil has been a feature in the business of this city, and the product from our own oil wells has been thousands of barrels—we had almost said millions, yet our enterprise has not been equal to the supply or demand. The volcanic section in our region is capable of supplying ten times as much as it does supply, of crude oil of the best quality. Every day gives us evidence of this. Last week, on Bull Creek, a well was struck that yields from six hundred to one thousand barrels per day. Rightly managed it will soon make the owners millionaires. Judge Jackson disposed of his interest in a well on the 19th inst. (Saturday) which cost him $250 for $1,000 and was laughed at. The fact is, the product of oil is in its infancy. It will yet be brought forth in millions of gallons per day, and the demand for export and domestic consumption will be fully equal to the supply. The export of crude petroleum to Europe from Jan. 1 to March 11, 1864, were 4,855,062 gallons. The price of crude oil in New York, 31c. The heavy oils of our region are much higher.

One of the quickest business trips on record was that of Mr. J. Gilfillan, who left here on Friday morning for Pittsburgh, had the tubing for two wells, prepared by Mafflitt & Old, and in the wells on Monday morning. The whole ground around this well is flooded with oil, though the aperture left in the tubing is but half an inch.

West Virginia is the oil field now, and Parkersburg in the centre.

There is much rejoicing over the new oil discoveries in our immediate vicinity. The enormous yield of some of the wells on Bull Creek will bring an influx of people almost countless. The arc of the circle from there to Burning Spring will be successfully explored this season.

There have been contracts made for about three hundred houses to be erected in this city this season. This is a little city in itself. We are glad to know that we will have a good brick maker from Pittsburgh here, to commence a yard, where he will make a million and a half of bricks this year. We need four millions this year.

Foreign Miscellany.

There is a good prospect that there will be no slackening of European emigration during the present year. There has recently been issued in London a pamphlet by Mr. Thomas Rawlings, of Gresham House, London, long a resident in America, entitled, "Emigration, with Special Reference to Minnesota," &c. Here is a simple paragraph, suggestive of the convictions of those to whom it is addressed:

"America is a giant, young, strong, vigorous and active; she can bear blows and reverses commensurate with that strength. The war may paralyze her strength for a time; her energies may be temporarily exhausted; but when the weapons of death and war shall be laid aside, and the soldier shall become the civilian, and, like the ancient Roman, turn the sword into a plow-share, the innate strength remaining will soon bring about recuperation. The wealth of America is in her soil, and imbedded in her rocks. War may destroy life, depopulate cities, play havoc with flocks and herds, smite the cotton and corn from the surface of the earth, and sweep the ocean of commerce. These things may retard progress; it can only be for a time, while, with renewed strength, she is collecting her energies to pursue her march in the career of progress. The fertile soil to produce, and the great rivers to transport from every inland acre, still remain."

A fund has been started in London for the defense of Bishop Colenso, to which one thousand pounds sterling were subscribed in a few days. The names are from all professions. It is remarked that, should Colenso be expelled for his heterodoxy, he has only to go to London, where he would be sure to be as popular as Spurgeon.

The Coburg *Gazette*, a German official paper, has stated that Queen Victoria is busily engaged in writing her own memoirs. Her Majesty, quoth the *Journal*, has relinquished her ordinary active part in State affairs, and made over the responsibilities of levees and drawing rooms to the Prince and Princess of Wales, for this autobiographical purpose.

It is said the Prince of Wales is distinguishing himself by an ardent devotion to the theatres and places of popular amusement in this metropolis.

Here is an outline note of some of the results of Europe-Americans' action for the home Sanitary Commission: Contributions from France, 64,000 francs, to which add from Paris contributions for the New York Sanitary Fair of values estimated at 35,000 francs; and from Rome, for the same, 50,000 francs; a Mr. Elliott, in England, offers 1,000 tuns best quality coals on ship board, worth, say, 60,000 francs; Americans in England expect to pay all expenses of freight, etc., say 20,000 francs. European total contributions, 234,000 francs.

A letter from Rome says: "I shall not pretend to say that our cause commands the entire sympathy of the rulers and people of Italy, but I make no doubt that our well-wishers are numerous, and that we are steadily gaining ground abroad as well as at home."

Negotiations for recruiting the *intente cordiale* between France and England—the first proposition coming from England—are supposed to be going on actively. Austria and Italy are mutually pushing on what look ominously like preparations for war. Truly the sick man is not Turkey now.

It is said that nothing could surpass the attention of the Emperor to the Archduke Maximilian since his arrival in Paris. The Archduke takes every occasion to express his admiration of his Majesty, whom he looks upon as the highest intellect in the world; and the Emperor, on the other hand, thinks that, with time, his Imperial Highness will come up to his own standard. The Archduke's departure for England had been postponed to Tuesday, the 15th. The time that elapses before his formal proclamation as Emperor of Mexico will be devoted to organizing a native army on the French model.

The Confederate agents abroad are said to look upon the Prince Maximilian as an agent who is to come some how or other to their aid, and his arrival at Paris has thrown them into quite a fever of agreeable excitement. Senator Gwinn, who some time ago had an interview with the Emperor on the subject mainly of Mexico, has also had an interview with Maxamilian, and this circumstance has given rise to the report that the California Senator was going to Mexico as the Minister of the Confederacy. This report proves, however, not to be true; he is going to Mexico, but not in official capacity; he is done with political life, and that he is going to settle down in the northern part of the new empire to turn his attention to mining, agriculture and money making. As for the Confederate diplomatic agent to Emperor Maximilian, he is said here that Gen. Preston, of Kentucky, late United States Minister to Spain, has already been named, with Mr. Fienne, former Secretary of Legation to Mexico under Mr. Forsyth, as Secretary of Legation.

Another domestic trouble brought before Parliament is the condition of the cattle and sheep in England. This wonderful country of beef and mutton is in a panic on account of the diseases of its animals. There are 8,000,000 head of cattle in the United Kingdom, and 40,000,000 sheep. In six years the losses by disease have amounted to £36,000,000. But this is not the worst. Many more diseased animals than are lost, are killed, sold and eaten. When the poorest refuse them, and they escape the police, they are made into sausages. Great quantities of diseased meat are every week seized in London; but immensely larger quantities are eaten. It was not a pleasant subject for a debate either just before or just after the dinner hour.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

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At Williamsport, Penna., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 8th March.

At Altoona, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday, 11th March.

At New Brunswick, N. J., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 15th March.

At Easton, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday 18th March.

At Newark, N. J., 300 Horses, Tuesday; 22d March.

At Lebanon, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday, 25th March.

At Wilkesbarre, Penna., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 29th March.

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Horses will be sold singly.

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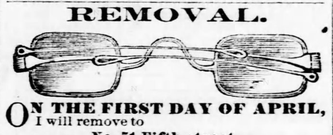

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

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THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

We publish this morning, on our first page, a full report of an eloqnent discourse pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Howard, of the Second Presbyterian Church in this city, on Sunday last. In its practical application, it is a stirring and timely appeal in behalf of the objects of the coming Sanitary Fair; and for this reason, as well as for its elevated tone throughout, it will, we do not doubt, be read with interest.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

The rebel Congress, following the suggestions of Mr. Memminger, who nurses the Treasury Department, and finding the public debt of the Confederacy quite too large to be paid in the regular way, hit on a novel method to *extinguish* it. They call it funding the debt, but the term has little significance when applied to the actual process. The plan settled upon is embodied in an act of the rebel Congress recently promulgated. The act provides that all holders of Confederate notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed till the first of April east of the Mississippi river, and until the first of July west of it, to fund the same in registered bonds, payable in twenty years after date, with four per cent. interest. Notes of one hundred dollars and upwards not funded by the required time will cease to be receivable in payment of public dues, and shall be taxed ten per cent. a month, to be deducted from the face whenever they may, after that time, be presented.

All notes not funded or used in payment of taxes previous to the dates already stated shall be taxed thirty-three and one-third per cent. of their value. Notes of a denomination less than one hundred dollars are to be received in exchange for a new issue of Treasury Notes at sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar till the first of January, 1865. After that time they may still be funded by their fortunate possessors, but first they must pay a tax of one hundred per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to set his paper mill at work again to grind out Confederate notes, payable two years after the ratification of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, which may be exchanged for notes of former issues at the rate of two dollars of the new for three of the old. Six per cent. bonds to the amount of $500,000,000, the principal and interest to be free from taxation, are to be issued. And the notes heretofore issued bearing seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars are no longer to be received in payment of public dues, but are to be considered bonds to be paid two years after the ratification of peace with the United States.

But how is this vast issue of five hundred millions to be cashed? The thing is provided for. The duties on imports—the receipts of customs are pledged for the interest, and this on the part of a country which has neither an open port, nor a custom house.

The St. Louis *Union* contends that no spot in the country has so many elements of growth, if properly improved, as that city. Nature, it says, has done more for her than any inland city in the United States, perhaps in the world. But, it justly remarks, the rapid or even steady growth of a city requires something more than mere natural advantages. There must be a disposition and a determination on the part of its citizens to seize upon every gift of nature and turn it to the best practical account. A great city is to the country directly tributary to it like the heart to the human system. It is contended that what St. Louis wants is "not merely capital, traders, professional men, dreamers, thinkers and talkers, but at least a hundred thousand active workmen," to the end that manufactures and the mechanic arts may be established. "Is there any sense or economy," asks the *Union*, "in sending thousands of tons of crude iron ore to Pittsburgh, to be returned to us in the shape of door latches, bridle bits, stirrup irons, and a thousand other forms?" It is maintained that nothing else is wanted to do all this and more in St. Louis, and until this is brought about, it is contended that she will "never fulfil her mission as the great inland city of America."

There certainly does seem to be something wrong in the Provost Marshal General's office at Washington. A few days ago a statement of the quotas, credits and deficits of the several States was made public. Immediately a cloud of witnesses rose up against its correctness, and already a number of errors have been admitted and a correction promised. We do not think there is a single State that is entirely satisfied, and, furthermore, there seems to be little or no confidence felt in the Provost Marshal's office of the correctness of its own figures. This or a similar state of things has happened before, and more than once, we believe. There is, unquestionably, a great deal of trouble connected with this whole business, especially in the matter of credits and deficits; but it appears to us that by this time their should be signs of improvement in managing it.

It is pertinently remarked by a weekly journal, that "it is impossible to over estimate the importance of the campaign, which may be said to have already commenced. Should General Grant be able to defeat the rebel army in Virginia and capture their capital, we really believe the end of the rebellion would be near at hand." No thoughtful man will disguise from himself the momentous character of the pending events. But there is danger that we lose sight of the fact that the success anticipated may not be in all respects complete, and that in some of our expectations we may be disappointed. A people that has resolved to fight the war through, will not suffer themselves to be cast down, but will rise equal to any emergency.

Gen. Lew Wallace's Opinion.—The new commandant of the Middle Department, in his response to the welcome extended to him by the city councils of Baltimore, made the following explicit declaration of his views with regard to the political rights of the disloyal:—"*He held that a Rebel and a traitor had no political rights.*"

Charles W. Barclay, a quartermaster of Gen Breckenridge's division of the Confederate army, was arrested in Baltimore a day or two ago at the house of Mr. B. W. Berry, No. 65 Camden street, where he was found concealed. Maj. Barclay had taken the oath of allegiance, but it is in proof that he alleged he had done so merely to get an opportunity to go South.

Forrest at Paducah.

Paducah is noted for its disloyalty; nevertheless the abrupt call which the rebel General Forrest made into that place, must have slightly disconcerted even the sympathizers with rebellion. The General does not, it is said, stand much on ceremony at any time, and less with his particular friends than anybody else. His sudden dropping in certainly was an awkward piece of business, and may justly be complained of by his numerous friends in that city; though, in a general way, we do not suppose there will be many regrets that they had some of their crockery broken and were minus some of their spoons. The General could scarcely have selected a place where there were fewer Union men.

Vallandigham and McClellan.

An examination of the proceedings of the late Democratic Conventions in Ohio and Pennsylvania, shows that the leaders of the Peace Democracy are somewhat bewildered, and do not know what platform to adopt. In the Ohio Convention, the followers of Vallandigham were so numerous as to be able to control its deliberations virtually. He only failed by three votes of an appointment to Chicago as delegate at large, although still in deserved banishment for treason. Here, Frank Hughes, who wanted to run the Keystone State on the track of secession, was kept in the background, but his followers made Wm. H. Witte President of the Convention, and elected for Chairman of their State Central Committee Gen. Ward, of Bradford, an old-line Whig, who, like Wm. B. Reed, out-Herods Herod in his zeal for Jeff. Davis. They retained the treasonable platform laid down at Harrjsburg, on the 17th of June last, consisting of twenty-three planks, twenty-two of which are in sympathy with treason, for only about four lines are susceptible of patriotic interpretation. The late Convention made no new platform, hence disloyalty still holds the ascendancy in the Democratic councils. Even Gen. McClellan is only recommended, while fully one-half the delegates to Chicago will forsake him at any moment. The real McClellan men were not at all satisfied with the result. The Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago stands ready to throw McClellan should anything better offer, or to go for him, according to circumstances. It is apparent from the proceedings at Columbus and Harrisburg that Vallandigham has more sincere followers in the Democratic ranks than McClellan or any other single candidate.

Inside View of Alabama.

Our readers have already been made acquainted with the proceedings of the Union meeting in Huntsville. A former resident of Montgomery, who has recently made his way to our lines, asserts that there is a strong party in the Legislature in favor of the return of the State to the Union, and that at the last session no measure was adopted calculated to aid the rebel cause, while measures were adopted that will go far to thwart the conscription law. He states that he was hunted by the conscripting officers, but made his escape by being piloted to the Tennessee river by a member of the Legislature who said he had an understanding with one authorities. Jeff. Davis, it is said, is fully aware of the existence of powerful Union organizations: and they have collected the names of a large number of the leaders and sent them to Richmond, asking the advice of the authorities there as to how they had best proceed. In this list of "traitors," as they are called, are to be found the names of Albert Elmore. Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State: Mr. Silberne, ex-Minister to Belgium, and late editor of the Montgomery *Confederate;* and Joseph Bradley, member of the House from Huntsville. An attempt has been made by some of the fire-eaters to oust Elmore from his position as Clerk, on account of his Union proclivities, or as they termed it, for uttering treasonable sentiments; but he was sustained by a majority of 14 members, on a full vote.

The refugee says he was in the city of Montgomery when Sherman made his late advance. He avers that when our troops reached Meridan, the Union people began to exhibit a boldness which frightened the rebels more than the advance of our army; and no sooner had Sherman turned to the westward, than many of them—too old or too feeble to be conscripted—were thrust into prisons.

He alleges that the number of troops in the State does not, exclusive of guerrillas, exceed 20,000; and of these, 5,000 are kept at Mobile; 10,000 directly under Polk; and the remainder are employed upon provost duty in the different towns. There are no fortifications at Montgomery, and but few troops—perhaps 600. At the time of the Sherman exploit, these were all withdrawn except two companies of cavalry and two of infantry; but they have since returned.

General Intelligence.

Last week 3,700 emigrants arrived at the port of New York, making 18,000 since January 1st, against 8,000 the same time last year.

The American Express Company has just completed arrangements for the forwarding of letters by express, an idea that will at once command attention and encouragement from the mercantile community.

The envelope used by the Company for this purpose is the regular Government stamped envelope, with the pre-paid stamp of the Company affixed, stating that its carriage and delivery is prepaid to or from their offices in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota.

The story is told of the soldiers of the Army of the Gulf, that after using coffee, they spread the grounds on rubber blankets to dry, and then sell it to Secesh citizens at one dollar per pound.

The receipts of several Sanitary Fairs that have been held within the last few months have been variously stated. The following is, we believe, a correct statement:

Chicago	$ 80,000
Boston	140,000
Cincinnati	245,000
Albany	52,000
Brooklyn	400,000
Cleveland	60,000
Buffalo	40,000
Total	$1,002,000

Some of these have large quantities of articles on hand to be disposed of, which will make the grand total many thosands more. In addition to the above, the great Metropolitan Sanitary Fair commences in New York on the 4th of April, at which $1,000,000 is expected to be realized. Philadelphia boasts that it will eclipse New York, and the Mississippi Valley Fair, to be held in St. Louis, it is estimated, will net $500,000 profits.

Political.

The New York *World* says that "the Fremont men, having obtained control of the Union party organization in Providence, the Lincoln men have bolted, and formed a new Simon Pure Union organization.

The Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, which last fall had displayed the name of Clement C. Vallandigham at the head of its columns, and vigorously supported him for Governor, recently hoisted the name of John C. Fremont as the Independent candidate for President—calling on all Germans to go in for his election. In Thursday's issue of that sheet we find Gen. Fremont's name withdrawn, and in the columns of the paper is published an account of the proceedings of the Copperhead State Convention at Columbus.

In the local department of the paper, we find the following explanation:

"The course which we took on March 13th, and our article explanatory of such course, was commented upon by almost all the papers in the loyal States. Our independent position is, therefore, satisfactorily known everywhere, and we see no reason to continue the name of John C. Fremont at the head of our paper.

"We take this opportunity to say that we are glad to announce that the large majority of our readers are ready and determined to enter any combination for the purpose—

"1. To defeat Abraham Lincoln.

"2. To prevent the election of a secesh sympathizer to the Presidency."

Personal.

Rev. Mr. Lanzing and family, missionaries of the United Presbyterian church, after being in this country since July last, sailed from New York on their return to his work in Egypt, on Saturday the 19th inst., in the steamship City of New York.

Prince Maximillian, it is rumored; will stop at New York, on his way to Vera Cruz.

Gen. Hancock is again with his command.

Mrs. Hauteville, daughter of ex-Governor Fish, of New York, died recently at Marseilles. Her remains have been brought home. The London papers speak of her as having been one of the most beautiful women in the United States, and remind their readers that she was the partner of the Prince of Wales at the great New York ball.

N. W. Thomas, a prominent merchant of Cincinnati, died on Sabbath last.

PHILADELPHIA.

Her Public Institutions—The Penitentiary—House of Refuge—The Hospitals, &c—Counterparts in Our Own City—Northern Home for Friendless Children—School of Design for Women, &c.

Correspondence of Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1864.

We never entertained so high an appreciation of the interior life of the "City of Brotherly Love" as we do to-night, after having spent two days in visiting a number of her benevolent institutions. We do not refer to the fact that her merchant princes, during their lifetime or at their death, have poured out their wealth to endow institutions to disseminate learning, or to alleviate the ills to which flesh is heir. We have for years been sufficiently acquainted with that city to know such to be the fact. But after two days spent in examining the interior working of these institutions, and finding at nearly all of them ladies of high social position and intelligence and gentleman of great wealth, who devote a large portion of their time to administering these noble charities, it is a full realization of this fact that to-night impresses us with the highest respect for the benevolence of the citizens of that city.' We believe that Philadelphia—as we have for two days past witnessed it—is emphatically entitled to be called the "City of Brotherly Love," and we would add, of sisterly devotedness to alleviate every form of human wretchedness.

A number of institutions such as the Penitentiary, the House of Refuge, the Hospitals, &c., have their counterparts in our own city, and only differ in the fact that they have been much longer established and contain nearly double the number of inmates of the kindred institutions among ourselves. The managers of these public institutions, both at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are entitled to to the credit in this money-working age of having carried them on without ever having had a charge made against them of misappropriating a dollar to their own private use. We shall notice a few of them, whose objects are not so fully known. We visited three institutions assigned to take care of orphan children, to-wit: The Northern Home for Friendless Children; the Foster Home, and the Jewish Foster Home. All of them we found crowded with young children from four to twelve years of age. They have heretofore been almost entirely dependent on private charity for support, and have in this quiet way done a great deal on small means to train up the rising generation in the ways of peace and happiness. One of these institutions, the Northern Home, has, within last ten years, had under its roof fully two thousand children. The other younger and feebler institutions have, within their province, labored with equal zeal. A few self-denying, Christian women, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny have, we believe, some kindred institutions under their care, which few, perhaps, of our readers have ever visited. We advise them, if they desire to see Christianity exhibited in its best aspects, to examine into the daily workings of these and kindred associations. We also visited an indigent Widows' Asylum, crowded with aged ladies—one ninety-six, another ninety, both of whom had half a century ago been among the wealthy and fashionable ladies of that city, but are now dependant on this humble charity for their existence. We know what we *enjoy*, but who can read the future and tell what a few years may bring forth. Perhaps the strongest and wealthiest of us may yet be dependent on such charities for our daily food.

The new Episcopal Hospital will, when completed, be undoubtedly the best adapted building of the kind in the State. This institution has been a number of years under way, and has a large number of inmates. It has been quietly going forward under the auspices of some of the best men Philadelphia contains, and we believe the public never has been advised of the name of a single donor to the building fund, though quite a number of two thousand dollar subscriptions have been made.

The school of design for women is exceedingly anxious to erect a new building adapted, in the arrangement of light and shade, to the various processes of art, that must be carried on. Schools of design, in the various processes of the arts, must be successfully established in this country before we can become formidable competitors with the manufacturers of the old world in a thousand branches of industry. The specialty of this one is that it designs to open up these branches to the female sex. In most of these branches, elegance of taste, combinations of color and form, and accuracy of the hand to execute what the mind designs, is the talent that is required. Woman, when properly educated, possesses all these in an eminent degree. It undoubtedly should be the desire of every philanthropist to see the thousands of the female sex, who have to depend on themselves for a support, educated to perform such branches of business. Just now war has made such inroads upon the young men of the land that, unless the young women are educated to discharge such duties, the results must be disastrous to our industry and to our morals.

We have not time or space to notice all we have seen during the two days. We may again recur to this theme. We only wish, after making such tours of inspection, that the revenues of the Commonwealth were in such a condition as would enable the representatives to endow these noble charities with the means to enable them to fulfil their full destiny. The existence of such charities, is the out-cropping of our common christianity, and does more to ennoble humanity than anything else. The following is a list of the institutions visited: School of Design, Chestnut and Broad streets; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Broad and Pine streets; Wills' Hospital, Race and Eighteen streets; Foster Home at Preston Retreat, Twenty-first and Hamilton streets; Eastern Penitentiary, Twenty-first and Coates streets; Northern Home for Friendless Children, Twenty-fourth and Brown streets; House of Refuge, Twenty-fourth and Parrish streets; St. Joseph's Hospital, Seventeenth and Grand avenue; Jewish Foster Home, Fifteenth, near Jefferson street; Episcopal Hospital, Front and Huntingdon streets; Penn Widows' Hospital, Wood and Belgrade streets; Cooper Shop (Soldiers' Home), Crown add Race streets, Institution of the Blind, Twentieth and Race streets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1864.

I have just returned from the Capitol, and had the pleasure of listening to a very able and excellent speech delivered in the House of Representatives to-day by Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of your district. The General reviewed and exposed the pro-slavery, secession, apologizing sophistries of Jno. L. Dawson, who awoke the other day, after an eight years nap, and it seemed *only* for the purpose of showing that Buchanan's treachery still had an advocate. Gen. Moorhead certainly knocked Dawson's effort into a bad shape, and gave his copperhead opponent some sharp thrusts. Allegheny may well be proud of the efforts the Hon. Mr. Moorhead made to-day. *SM.*

It is stated that the friends of Vallandigham in Ohio have recently givenhi m $2,000.

Slaves are cheap in Maryland. Three were sold at auction, at Frederick, on the 24 inst; one slave girl, eight years old, for $1; one woman for $15; and a woman and child five years old for $25.

DIED:

CLARKE—Of scarlet fever, on Sunday, March 27th, 1864, at three o'clock P. M., MARY JANE, aged one year, seven months and six days, and at a quarter past five o'clock, the same afternoon, CHARLES J., aged five years, four months and fourteen days, children of Charles J. and Louisa Semple Clarke.

The funeral will proceed to Allegheny Cemetery from the residence of the parents, on Craft Avenue, Oakland, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, 29th inst. Carriages will leave the corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets at 9 o'clock.

SEITZ—On Monday morning, March 28th, Christian J. Seitz, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his residence, No. 28 Stevenson street, Eighth Ward, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

AHL—On Sunday night, March 27th, at ten minutes past eleven o'clock, CORA ELLA, only child of Dr. Wm. A. and Cora J. Ahl, aged one year, four months and seven days.

Funeral to-day at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Fulton, head of Wylie street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Office of Pittsburgh Gas Company.
March 28th, 1864.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.—Notice is hereby given, that all GAS furnished after the first of April, 1864, will be charged at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AND SIXTY CENTS per thousand cubic feet, nett cash, with the addition of the United States revenue tax.
mh29:4t JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

WALL PAPER—Moving and cleaning time is now at hand; beautify your houses by papering them, for which, call and see from the elegant gold embroidered, silk inlaid and velvet parlor papers, to the cheapest article in the market, at
JOS. R. HUGHES,
mh29 No. 107 Market st., near 5th.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF

Generals of the United States Army;
" " Confederate Army;
Prominent Men and Women;
Actors and Actresses;
Thumb and Wife.

Copies of fine Engravings.

2,500 different subjects, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

T. T. MYLER.....J. C. M'CULLOCH.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

T. T. MYLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Notions, Varieties and Fancy Goods,

No. 62 Wood street, corner of 4th.

Are now receiving their NEW SPRING STOCK, to which they would invite the attention of merchants visiting the city. The stock is unusually large and bought for cash, and will be sold to the trade at the lowest prices.
Orders attended to promptly.
mh24 T. T. MYLER & CO.,

250 PIGS SOFT GALENA LEAD, in store and for sale by
ALEXANDER GORDON,
mh28:1w 121 Second street.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny City Directory 1864-'65.

THE PUBLISHER OF THE DIRECTORY OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY CITY and VICINITY, would respectfully announce that his canvassers will commence taking names in a few days, for the DIRECTORY of 1864-5, for this vicinity. His canvassers for subscriptions have been taking orders for the past month, and any who have not, as yet, been called upon, will be visited in a few days.
mh29:2t GEO. H. THURSTON.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

FAIR,

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.,

FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

ADDRESS.

THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMITTEE, a branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, established for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, announce to the public that a Great Fair will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., commencing on

FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864.

The object of the Fair is to obtain money to enable the Sanitary Commission to proceed with their good work with increased energy and usefulness. The practical workings of the United States Sanitary Commission have been of such incalculable good, and have met such high approval from the entire people, that an enumeration of its claims is useless.

Every one feels it a duty to succor the wounded, sick and disabled soldier. The proceedings of every loyal heart speak clearly, that we, who do not bear the dint and turmoil of the battle, should provide liberally for the "war-worn sons of the Republic." Christian charity speaks trumpet-tongued to each and every one, telling us to tender to the wants of those who are sick, wounded and disabled in our country's glorious cause.

The duties of our common humanity teach us that all should unite in the cause; and if a cup of cold water is not to go unrewarded, what immortal favors will not be bestowed on those who are the liberal donors to so deserving and charitable a work.

Much good has been accomplished in the past. Much more can be in the future, by united, energetic and liberal action favoring the United States Sanitary Commission.

The ranks of our armies are being rapidly filled, and several hundred thousand brave soldiers now stand "shoulder to shoulder" to uphold the lives (personal and political,) of the people of the Great Republic—to hold sacred our homes and our altars—to preserve our social, commercial and political prosperity, and shall we not succor and aid them when wounded, sick and disabled? Our sister cities, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, and all throughout the length and breadth of the land, are engaged in this holy and necessary work. Shall we not also show by our liberality and bounteous charity to this Fair, that we, too, feel for the cause, and will give means towards it?

This is no merely local matter. We cordially invite the donations, contributions, aid and cooperation, not only of Allegheny City, Birmingham, Allegheny county, and the State of Pennsylvania, but of Ohio and all the States of the Republic. The recipients of the care of the Sanitary Commission are the soldiers of the United States, without regard to what special State enlisted from, citizens or foreigners, old or young, and without respect to sect, faith or color. All who fight and are disabled in the cause of our common country, are embraced in the management and care of the United States Sanitary Commission. We therefore ask the hearty co-operation and aid of all.

Donations of money will be thankfully received by the Honorary Treasurer of the Fair, N. Holmes, Esq.

Contributions of merchandise of every nature will be received by the Committee, appointed for that purpose.

The Fair will be under the control of the Executive Committee, F. R. Brunot, Esq., Chairman, and replies will meet prompt attention addressed to S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Corresponding Secretary Pittsburgh U. S. Sanitary Commission Fair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

John H. Shoenberger,	James O'Connor,
Thomas M. Howe,	James Park, Jr.,
J. I. Bennet,	Mark W. Watson,
John W. Chalfant,	John Watt,
Chas. W. Batchelor,	W. S. Haven.
B. F. Jones,	

W. D. McGOWAN, Secretary.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Miss RACHEL W. McFADDEN, Chairman.

Mrs. F. R. Brunot,	Mrs. John Watt,
" Tiernan,	" Brady Wilkins,
" Paxton,	" Algernon Bell,
" Price,	Miss Susan Sellers,
" Wm. Bakewell,	" Mary Moorhead,
" Kay,	

Miss ELLA STEWART, Honorary Secretary.
Mrs. McMILLAN, Miss BAKEWELL, } Assistant Secretaries.

Everything that can be eaten, worn, sold, or is curious to look at, is solicited in aid of the cause. Money and contributions of all kinds, from Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Machinists, Jewellers, Clothiers, Milliners, Gardeners, Booksellers, Florists, Nurserymen, &c., are wanted, and Fine Arts, Curiosities, Specimens of Natural History, Relics, Memorials, Battle Flags, &c., will be gladly received as donations or on exhibition. Lectures, Concerts, entertainments of all sorts, are desired, and all the friends of the soldier and of the glorious cause are urged to exercise their liberality and ingenuity to make this effort a success. Especially do we solicit the generous Press every where to give their liberal aid.

Money to be sent to N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

All goods to be addressed to F. R. BRUNOT, Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, and the nature of the contents marked on the package, or the name of the appropriate Committee. Small packages may be sent by express. All freight settled in Pittsburgh. The value of each package should be marked on the outside.

A notice of every shipment, and an invoice with the estimated value of each article, should be sent with the Bill of Lading, to WM. D. McGOWAN, Secretary of the Fair, by mail. A letter of acknowledgment will be returned at once.

It is desirable that all imperishable articles should reach Pittsburgh by the 24th of May, and they should be sent as much sooner as possible. Perishable articles can be sent in for the opening of the Fair, and during its progress.
mh29:1f

OUR CUSTOM

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

Is stocked with a complete assortment of desirable

Coatings,

Cassimeres, and

Vestings,

Among which will be found a few

Novelties,

which we make TO ORDER in a superior manner at popular prices.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
(Successors to L. Hirshfeld,) No. 83 Wood street.
mh29:6m

HOOP SKIRTS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

JUST OPENED,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

NEW STYLE OF HOOP SKIRTS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS;
CHILDRENS' HOOP SKIRTS;
A large assortment of DRESS GOODS;
White and colored MERINOS;
White and colored DELAINES;
A large assortment of goods suitable for making up for the FAIR. mh29

WM. A. LYONS,

HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE

PAINTING,

Plain and Fancy Show Cards, ready-made.

No. 7 FIFTH street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Orders promptly executed; Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Boxes of those beautiful and useful Candles For sale by
oct9 R. C. & J. H. RAWYER.

DOUBLE XX ALE AND TREBLE XX ALE for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
oct9 JOSHUA RHODES, Duquesne Way.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. — The various Fire Companies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are requested to assemble with their apparatus on THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, for the purpose of welcoming home the 102d, "Old 13th" regiment.
mh29:1t W. J. WHITE, Chief Engineer.

Pitts'gh Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W. Co.,
Office of the Secretary,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 24th, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENTUM on the income, or Third Mortgage Bonds of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in cash on the 1st day of April next.
mh19:2w W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Pitts'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W. Co.,
Office of the Secretary,
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENTUM ON THE INCOME, OR THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next, at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 52 WALL street, NEW YORK, to the persons, or their attorneys, in whose names the Bonds stand registered on the 1st day of March. The Transfer and Register Books of these Bonds, which were closed on the 1st day of March, for the Annual Election, will remain closed until 10 o'clock, a. m., the 2d day of April thereafter.
mh2 W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, Notary Public and Commissioner for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

CANDIDATES.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
mr14:tc.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULTZ, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe13:dwtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—Thos. Steel will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21:tc

A NEW AND CHOICE SELECTION of

SPRING AND SUMMER

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

for sale at the

NEW BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE, OF

SLATER & SOUTH,

54 MARKET street, second door from Third st.
mh28

ALEXANDER BATES,

A **SPLENDID ASSORTMENT** of the richest

DRESS GOODS,

SILKS,

SHAWLS,

and

MANTLES,

at

21 Fifth street.

mh29

GREAT SALE

THIS WEEK AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 Market street,

Of Silks,

Cloaks,

Shawls, and

Dress Goods.

Good Shirting Muslins at 18¾ cents;
Yard wide do. at 25 cents;
Yard wide heavy Sheeting at 31 cents;
Other Sheeting at 18¾ cents;
Good fast colored Prints and fine Cloths at 18¾ cents per yard. mh23

STRAW GOODS,

BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.

BONNET RIBBONS.

PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,

FOR BONNETS AND HATS,

FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,

FOR SALE BY

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.
mh28

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.

J. MESKIMEN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,

Shippers and Dealers

IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.

All orders left at our Yards,

Nos. 523 & 527 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,

And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Lescock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
Terms—CASH. de29:tf

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Varie gated Soap—in store and for sale by
R. C. & J. H. RAWYER,
No 47 Wood Street.

STORE SHADES

Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe23:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the *Commercial* counting room.
mh26

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—2 Lots, 20x90, Congress street, near Pennsylvania avenue.
2 Lots, Penna. avenue, near Congress, 25½x112.
3 do. Forbes street, 25½x122.
2 do. Locust street, 25½x130.
4 do. near Granville street, 24x103,
7 do. in Birmingham.
1 do. in East Liberty. S. S. BRYAN,
mh19 No. 59 Fourth street.

DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—Owing to other business matters claiming my undivided attention, I desire to sell my new and valuable FLOURING MILL PROPERTY, situated in Sardis, Monroe county, Ohio.

The building is built substantially of brick, size 40 by 70 feet, contains two sets of Burs, and all the modern improvements and appliances.

Size of Engine, 12 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke. Two double flued boilers, 20 feet long, 36 inches diameter. The building and machinery are comparatively new. The mill enjoys a good reputation, and steady and profitable patronage is secured.

For terms and other particulars, apply at Sardis, Ohio, to E. HORNBROOK.
mh5:1m

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied

BRICK DWELLING,

with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of
Ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six rooms and cellar. The out-houses are a wash house, stable, coal house, &c. There is a large yard surrounding the dwelling, filled with shade and ornamental trees. There is gas and water in all the rooms of the dwelling.

I also offer for sale a desirable country residence in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., containing twenty acres of ground. There is a new two storied frame dwelling, containing six rooms, on the property. There is also a young orchard of all kind of fruit. There is a good barn, outhouses, &c. It is about a mile from the Rochester depot.

For terms, inquire of R. M. BOLES,
Ja22:tf South Avenue, Allegheny city.

$225. $225. $225. $225. to to to to $850. $850. $850. $850. PIANOS.

SPRING STOCK just receiving from the factories of
CHICKERING & SONS,
HAZELTON & BRO.,
JARDINE & SON,
W. P. EMERSON,
MILLER, GIBSON & Co., &c., &c.

Prices from $225.00 to $850.00.

Purchasers are solicited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
mh25 **81 Wood street.**

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market street,

Offer a very complete assortment of
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
STRAW and
MILLINERY GOODS;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS;
SHIRTS AND TIES;
LADS' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
SHAKER HOODS;
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
RUCHES;
HANDKERCHIEFS;
SKIRTS AND CORSETS;
RAIN AND SUN UMBRELLAS;
TRAVELING BAGS;
WORSTED, BEADS, CANVAS,
NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES,
At as FAVORABLE PRICES as can be purchased in this market.

Special attention to Orders.

Dealers are invited to call.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
mh26

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO.,

367 Liberty street.

Sole

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL: TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n....	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss....	4:35 p m	Past Line.....	1:30 a m
Past Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n..	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n..	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn....	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn....	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Phila. do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
All'ee Ac'm....	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail...	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9: 15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 8:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keesp't.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keesp't.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's...	4:15 p m	Braddock's...	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	8:00 p m	Express.....	9:25 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss....	8:05 p. m.
Whee'g...	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac..	10:00 a. m.
Clev'l'd...	1:45 a m		
do ...	1:45 p m		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

SANITARY FAIR BULLETIN.

Headquarters of the Executive Committee, No. 96 Water street, where the Secretary, Wm. D. McGowan, will be found at all times, and the Chairman every afternoon, until the opening of the Fair.

Headquarters of the Ladies' Committe, at the Sanitary Rooms, Burke's Building, Fourth street.

Printing required by the Sub-Committees will be ordered by the Secretary of the Executive Comttee.

Circulars and Blanks will be found at the Executive Committee Rooms.

Subscribers to the *Commercial* who propose removing on the 1st of April will please leave notice at the counting room of the number and street of their new locations.

School Vacation.—The public schools of this city and Allegheny have closed for the April vacation. They will open on April 11th, for the Spring term.

River Imports.—The following are a few of the leading articles that arrived by the river yesterday: Tobacco, 103 hhds; flour, 5,806 bbls; green hides, 463; dry hides, 1,177; wheat, 3,300 bushels; barley, 399 bushels; cotton, 775 bales.

Want Policemen.—The Police Committee of the Allegheny Councils advertise for men to serve on the police force of that city, in place of a number who have resigned. The members who resigned were forced to that step on account of a refusal on the part of Councils to increase their salary.

Court Officers.—The following officers of the Criminal Court were appointed yesterday: Crier, John W. Patterson; Assistant Crier, Robert Neillie; Tipstaves, Bernard Dougherty, John R. Larimer, Isaac M'Ilvaine, J. C. Smith, Hugh Stewart, D. Caldwell, W. A. Charlton. Grand Jury Officers, James Richardson, Wm. Baston, John Bunoup.

Stranger in New Brighton.—Mr. Ledlie, known as the "Stranger," will read an original and humorous lecture at New Brighton School Hall, this evening, March 29th. Subject: "Love's Labor Lost," concluding with a "Legend of Grease," entitled "Oleagina, the Queen of the Isle." Mr. Ledlie's entertainment will be very interesting, and well worth hearing.

Labors of the Christian Commission.—The Pittsburgh Branch of the United States Christian Commission have sent within the past ten days, from this city to our armies in the Southwest, over ten thousand dollars worth of hospital stores. These stores were shipped direct to Nashville, under special care of delegates.

Dead Body Found.—The body of a man name unknown, was found on Sunday in a shaft sunk into the tunnel of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, two miles and a half from the city. The shaft was sunk to let air into the tunnel, and is some one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth. Some boys residing in the neighborhood a week ago thought they saw a body in the pit, and on Sunday returned with a lantern, which they let down into the shaft and discovered the body. Coroner McClung went down yesterday afternoon to the tunnel for the purpose of holding an inquest.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.—Mr. E. Tutell, merchant tailor, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, has just returned from the East, where he selected and purchased a really handsome assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings suitable for spring and summer wear. Mr. Tutell employs first-class cutters and gets up his garments in the most fashionable style, and by strict attention to and promptness in the discharge of his business has built up an immense custom. Owing to the rapid increase of his business during the two years he has occupied his present stand, he has been compelled to enlarge his establishment considerably, and is therefore now prepared to fill all orders from customers at the shortest possible notice, in the best style extant, and at as reasonable prices as the times will justify.

Vestry Elections.

Yesterday, Easter Monday, the usual elections for vestrymen of the several Episcopal churches of the city were held, with the following result:

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—E. Brewer, A. Garrison, Jas. Hoag, Isaac Whittier, W. H. Byram, O. Phillips, F. H. Eaton.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH—John H. Shoenberger, Hill Burgwin, J. W. Paul, Jas. B. Murray, Jas. A. Hutchison, Henry J. Lynch, Isaac M. Pennock, Chas. A. Colton, Calvin Adams, L. H. Harris, and John G. Martin.

Reception of the 102d Pennsylvania Regiment.

The One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Patterson, as we are informed by special dispatch, left Harrisburg at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and will reach this city this morning about eleven o'clock. The One Hundred and Second has been in the service upwards of two years and a half, and its ranks have been terribly reduced within that time. It entered the service about eleven hundred strong, and now numbers about four hundred, nearly all of whom have re-enlisted. The friends of the regiment intend giving it a cordial reception this morning.

Wagoners and Cartmen Wanted.

Eleven car loads of lumber for the Great Sanitary Fair building arrived yesterday from Cleveland, and the Executive Committee desire to have it hauled to the grounds as soon as possible. There are hundreds of men in the cities and neighborhood, owning carts, wagons and drays, who would willingly loan their teams to haul this lumber to the grounds if personally applied to, but the Committee have not the time to make such applications, and simply ask through the press that they should voluntarially come forward and do the work. If our cartmen, or a majority of them, would tender the use of their teams for but one load all of the lumber could be deposited on the ground in a few hours. The distance from the depot to the grounds is but two squares, so that the time lost to the owners of teams would be inconsiderable. We trust our cartmen will not need to be applied to personally, but will voluntarily send their teams and perform the work desired of them. All our tradesmen are doing, and intend to do, everything in their power to aid in the success of the Fair, and there is certainly as much good will towards the project among the carters and draymen as among any other class of our people.

Fourth Ward, Allegheny City.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Fourth Ward, held at the house of E. F. A. Faulhaber, on Saturday evening, March 26, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the School Directors of the Fourth Ward Allegheny City, be requested to get the expression of the voters of the Ward at as early a day as possible on the Bounty Tax question, in such mode as they may deem best to secure the fullest expression of the people.

And it was further

Resolved, That James Caldwell, D. M. Book and Edwin Miles be a Committee to inform the School Directors of the above resolution, and that they urge upon them immediate action.

(Signed) A. N. BURCHFIELD, Pres't.

Attest: J. C. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

At a special meeting of the School Directors of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, held at the Sandusky Street School House, on Monday, March 28th, in pursuance of the above call, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the voters of the Fourth ward be requested to assemble at their respective election precincts on Wednesday, March 30th, between the hours of one and eight o'clock p. m, and there vote by ballot their wishes in regard to the issuing of bonds and levying a tax for the purpose of paying bounties to volnnteers to fill the quota of the ward under the recent calls of the President of the United States for 300,000 men:

Resolved, That notice of the time of holding the election be given by posting bills throughout the ward, and that it be published in all the daily papers of Pittsburgh, German and English, and by putting a notice of the election into every house in the ward, if possible.

Resolved, That the ballots be prepared as follows: for those who are in favor of issuing the bonds and levying the tax, the tickets will read "Tax;" for those opposed, "No Tax," and that the election officers be requested to hold the election.

Resolved, That it is desirable that every qualified citizen should deposit his vote. The question is a grave one; every citizen is interested; therefore let every citizen indicate his views.

BENJ. LUTTON, Chairman.
JOHN S. SLAGLE,
R. B. FRANCIS,
EMORY GLEASON.

S. W. BARKER, Secretary.

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCILS.

Increase of Pay of the Day Police.

STREETS TO BE GRADED AND PAVED.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD MATTERS.

Fire Engine Appropriations.

The Pittsburgh Councils held their March meeting last evening. In the Select Council, Messrs. Allen, Brown, Herdman, McMillan, Miller, McCarthy, Morrow, McClintock, Phillips, Thompson, Reed D., Reed J. R., Rees, Wills, and President McAuley were present.

A communication was read from the City Solicitor relative to the claim of John Anderson & Son, for $751, for putting up the iron front of the Duquesne Fire Engine House. The communication was received, and the matter referred to the Committee on Claims and Accounts.

A petition, signed by the Mayor's day police asking for an increase of salary in view of the high prices of living, was read and received.

A communication was received from Col. O. Cross, stating that he had received instructions from the Quartermaster General to erect a wooden building for the accommodation of one thousand troops in this city, and asked the consent of Councils to erect the building on the Government property, corner of Garrison alley and Penn street. Accepted.

Mr. Phillips offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Lieut. Col. O. Cross has sent a communication to Councils requesting permission to erect a frame building on a lot of the United States Government in the rear of Penn street and Garrison alley, for the accommodation of one thousand troops; therefore

Resolved, That the consent of Councils be and is hereby granted to the United States Government to erect a frame building on the said lot for the purposes stated; provided, that the same shall not be used except for Government purposes, and shall be removed as soon not needed for said purposes.

Mr. J. R. Reed presented a petition asking that the grade of Linden street be fixed. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. D. Reed presented a petition for the opening up of Wylie street to the city line. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Quinn presented a remonstrance from a number of property owners of the Third Ward, against the change of grade of Fifth street. Accepted.

Mr. D. Reed presented a remonstrance from the County Commissioners and the County Controller against the change of grade of Fifth street, which was likewise accepted.

A lengthy communication was read from J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, setting forth the reasons why the company did not accept the ordinance granting the right of way through the city to the Steubenville Railroad Company. We have already given a synopsis of the reasons set forth in the communication. The paper was referred to the special committee having the matter in charge, with instructions to report as soon as possible.

Mr. Brown, from special committee on Duquesne Way, presented a partial report, setting forth that a letter had been received from Geo. W. Cass, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, refusing to pay the annual sum fixed by Councils for the use of a portion of the Way for the pier, but offering to purchase the ground required for $2,500, which, Mr. Cass says, is the market value of the ground as compared with sales made of property in the immediate neighborhood. The report was accepted, and the committee continued.

Mr. D. Reed presented a communication from James Cassidy and Hugh M'Master, administrator of Andrew M'Master, bail of Robert Allingham, ex-Superintendent of Markets, asking that, in order to avoid litigation, the matter be referred to Finance Committee, with power to act. So referred.

The Street Committee presented a report, asking the passage of an ordinance authorizing the grading of Washington street and Mulberry alley; also, the passage of an ordinance instructing the City Controller to certify his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of Joseph Penncock for $2181 for castings furnished the Second District Street Commissioner, and charge the same to contingent fund. The report was read and accepted, and the resolution read three times and passed.

The ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Washington street and Mulberry alley, was read three times and passed.

The Street Committee presented an ordinance authorizing the opening, grading and paving of Watson street. The ordinance was read three times and passed.

The Street Committee also presented an ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Penn street from a point East of Wayne street, to a point East of Washington street, also Washington street, from Liberty to Penn and from Penn street to Duquesne Way; Pike street, from Washington to O'Hara streets, and Spring alley, from Washington street to Stevenson alley. Read three times and passed.

Mr. M'Carthy, from the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, presented a report, accompanied by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That of the money heretofore appropriated by Council to the Steam Fire Engines and Hose Companies, $1,500 shall be, and is hereby set apart, and shall be paid to each of the following named Steam Fire Engine Companies, viz: Vigilant, Eagle, Duquesne Allegheny, Neptune, Niagara and Relief, and that of the same appropriation the sum of three hundred dollars each to the following companies: the Good Intent and Independence; and also the sum of $28 to A. & J. M'Kenna, for half hose couplings.

Objections being made to the passage of the resolution, the rules were suspended, and, on its final passage, the yeas and nays were called, with the following result: Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Brown, McMillen, Miller, McCarthy, Morrow, McClintock, Phillips, Thompson, Reed D., Wills and McAuley—12. Nays—Messrs. Herdman, Quinn, Rees and Reed, J. R.—4.

The Committee also presented a resolution authorizing the Committee to contract for three hundred feet of ten-inch hose for the Relief Fire Company. The resolution was adopted.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Committee on Engines and Hose to sell all the eight-inch hose now in possession of the steam engine companies, and appropriate the proceeds to purchase new ten-inch hose for the Department.

Mr. D. Reed presented a resolution authorizing the City Solicitor to enter a *nolle pros* in the case of the city against Mr. A. Roebling and John Irwin (St. Clair street Bridge Case) on payment of costs by defendants; provided that the Bridge Company shall stipulate that the occupancy of the ground by their toll houses shall not damage the rights of the city. Adopted.

The ordinance fixing the grade of Fifth Street, from Grant to Ross Streets, was next taken up. After considerable discussion Mr. Phillips moved to refer back to Street Committee, with instructions to report an ordinance filling up eighteen inches at High street, and cutting down three feet at Fifth and Ross streets, and two feet at Fifth and Wylie.

Mr. J. R. Reed moved to amend by striking out the instructions, which was agreed to, it being understood that Councils would meet on the ground on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, to examine the subject.

Mr. D. Reed, from the Special Committee, to whom was referred the communication of J. Edgar Thompson, made a report in answer to the same, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion, Select Council adjourned to meet on Friday evening, April 1st.

IN COMMON COUNCIL the following members were present: Messrs. Ardray, Barckley, Beck, Coffin, Colville, Davis, Dean, Dickson, Fryer, Hare, Hays, Jeremy, Jones, Leonard, Mackey, Montgomery, M'Clelland, McGowan, O'Halloran, O'Hara, O'Neill, Patterson, Rebman, White, Steele, President.

Mr. Mackey presented a communication from Neptune Fire Company, asking an appropriation. Referred to Committee on Engines and Hose.

Mr. McGowan presented a remonstrance from County Commissioners and Controller, against change of grade of Fifth street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Hare, a communication from Messrs. Shreeve, Tillson & Co., in reference to business tax. Referred to Finance Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Davis, a petition for paving Wilkins' street, which was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Hays, a resolution relative to Wide Alley, which was referred to Street Committee.

Mr. O'Neill, a resolution relative to the whitewashing of the City Hall, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Hare, from Special Committee, presented an ordinance concerning doors of public buildings, which wes read three times and passed.

Mr. O'Neill presented a resolution, asking that a reduction be made in the rates of wharfage, which was laid on the table.

An ordinance providing for the widening of Centre avenue was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Coffin presented an ordinance prohibiting the sheeting of frame buildings with iron.

A motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of three ayes to twenty-one nays.

Mr. Mackey moved to amend the ordinance by providing that nothing in the said ordinance shall be construed so as to interfere with the erection of buildings for the manufacture of iron and steel.

The amendment was adopted, and the ordinance, as amended, was read three times and passed.

Mr. Hays offered a resolution relative to the measuring of lumber, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Jones presented an ordinance relative to amusements, fixing the rates of license of theatrical and other exhibitions at fifty dollars per month, and for any shorter period at the rate of ten dollars per night. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Davis presented an ordinance prohibiting the erection of any projections over the sidewalks or streets of the city. Read three times and passed,

Mr. Barclay presented an ordinance, increasing the pay of the day police, as follows: The chief of police to receive $700 per annum and the other members of the force $600 each per annum.

Mr. O'Neill moved an amendment that the rates be fixed at $800 for the chief, and $700 for the other policemen, and that the present fees for arrests of vagrant, drunk and disorderly characters be taken from them.

A vote was first ordered on the question of taking away the fees for the arrests named, which resulted in the adoption of that part of the amendment.

There being a disposition to oppose the adoption of the ordinance should the sums be fixed at $800 and $700, which would cause the ordinance to lay over for another month, Mr. O'Neill withdrew that part of his amendment.

The ordinance as amended, by cutting off the fees mentioned, was then unanimously adopted

Common Council then adjourned.

City Directory for 1864-5.—It will be seen by an advertisement in our columns that Mr. Thurston commences the compilation of his Directory for 1864-'5 for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity in a few days. We would remind our readers that the compilation of a Directory depends as much upon the citizens as upon the compiler, and if all give to the canvassers the names of every adult male resident of their households the Directory will be as complete as it is possible to make such publications.

Opening of the Criminal Court.

The March term of the Criminal Court commenced yesterday morning, Judges Sterrett and Brown on the bench. Mr. C. W. Benney was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, and, after being sworn, Judge Sterrett delivered the charge of the Court. He referred, at length, to the special duties required of the jury, and offered several valuable suggestions for their guidance during their deliberations. The Judge dwelt upon the nature of offences that would be brought to their notice, and remarked that many of them were directly traceable to intemperance. He referred to the fact that the present license laws were not stringent enough, and the Courts had not the power to remedy this evil, though the people had. It was the duty of the people to apply to the Legislature for any desired change in the license laws. He remarked that, although the Courts had the power of granting of licenses, they should not be held responsible if undeserved parties received license. It was the privilege and the duty of the people to remonstrate against the granting of licenses to unworthy men, and for this purpose the names of applicants were advertised, in order that remonstrances might be made. He hoped the public would bear this in mind, and their remonstrances would receive proper consideration. After referring to the increase of other species of crime, Judge Sterrett asked the attention of the jury to the condition of the jail, and suggested that they consider upon some plan by which the inmates could be made to work. After the Judge had concluded his charge, the jury retired to their room.

The Constable of the different wards, boroughs and townships presented their returns, as usual, under oath.

The Court then disposed of a number of surety of the peace cases, of no interest to the general reader, after which court adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

Fifth Ward Bounty Fund.

Amounts paid in to Thomas Dickson, Treasurer, to March 29th:

Hugh Wallace.....	$100	C T Lauer.....	50
And Kemmler.....	50	Beuj Kopp.....	50
Isaac Snyder.....	50	Wm Murphy.....	50
Henry Wikeland...	50	John Fleming.....	50
Fred E Kremer.....	100	James Bothwell.....	50
Thos Harris.....	50	Chas Bier.....	50
John Miller.....	50	Geo A Toxter.....	58
James Appleby.....	50	Callahan McCarth.	50
Marker Rush.....	50	Jas Taylor.....	50
Phillip Lippert,...	50	Wm Cameron.....	50
Jos French.....	100	Wm Clouse.....	15
Jas Pillars.....	50	Jno Hichliff.....	25
Thos Lowery.....	50	Jno R Scott.....	50
John T Kelsar.....	50	Andrew Aulris.....	0
Jos Irwin.....	100	Fred Button.....	55
Wm Hayburn.....	50	Fred Steenuler.....	50
Jas Tucker.....	50	August Hauser.....	50
John W Taylor.....	100	Adam Wilbert.....	50
Alex Laughlin.....	50	Jacob Roth.....	50
Frank Bushy.....	25	Thos Gallaher.....	50
Geo Cromlish.....	50	Geo McFarland.....	50

Previously reported, $6,296; total, $8,521.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE—Yankee Locke was greeted last night by a crowded audience, and his performances elicited great applause. His Yankeeisms are very amusing, and never fail to keep an audience in good humor. As he remains for positively one week only, the theatre will, no doubt, be crowded at each of his performances. To-night he will appear again in "Ten Nights in a Bar Room."

THE GLASSBLOWERS.—The Woodroffe Brothers had a large and fashionable audience at Masonic Hall last evening, which was highly delighted by their performances in the glass-blowing line. The glass steam-engine "Monitor" is a beautiful specimen of glass-blowing, and is an attraction alone worth the price of admission. All the beautiful articles manufactured by the Woodroffe's during the performances are distributed among the audience each evening. An evening could not be spent more pleasantly than at Masonic Hall in witnessing the Bohemian Glassblowers.

4th U. S. Infantry.—This regiment has had a recruiting office in this city for some months past, superintended by Lieut. H. W. Patterson, of Uniontown, and Sergeant Daniel Sullivan. A large number of men have been recruited by these officers.

Fire Department:—The members of the Fire Department are requested to assemble with their apparatus, at the Mayor's office, at eleven o'clock, to participate in the reception of the 102d regiment.

COLDS, COUGHS.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of pulmonary and bronchial affections. Experience having long since proved that simple remedies act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Lozenges, let the cold, cough, or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

The Firemen's Association will hold their monthly meeting this evening at their hall, in the City Buildings.

For Cheap and Desirable Dry Goods call at Barker's, 59 Market street.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

FOR ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE AND ST. PAUL.

WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer AMERICA, THOMAS H. GOLDING, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer KENTON, DUNLAP, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, and J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

ON THURSDAY, March 31, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer BERTHA, VANHOOK, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.

mh29

J. A. WILSON....J. W. CARR....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood street,

Third house above Diamond alley,

se25 PITTSBURGH.

HENRY HAYS.....ADAMS GETTY

HAYS & GETTY.

HARDWARE HOUSE,

71 Market street, near Fourth,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAYS & GETTY have on hands—
Genuine Wilkinson's Sheep Shears;
" Wostenholm Scissors;
" " Pen Knives;
" Rodger's Pen Knives;
American Grass Scythes;
" Grain do.;
" Sickles;
Cast, Shear and E. B. Steel;
Anvils, Garden Hoes, Rakes, Spades, &c.;
Hand Saws, Planes, Chisels, Augers, &c.

mh25:2m

NOTICE.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. No. March Term, A. D. 1864.

In the matter of the petition of sundry freeholders of the City of Allegheny, for the vacation of certain alleys and a street in the Second Ward, of said city.

All parties interested are hereby notified that on SATURDAY, February, 13th, 1864, a peition was presented to said Court, signed by twelve freeholders of said Ward, praying the Court to grant a rule to show cause why so much of an alley lying in said Ward, parallel with Bidwell and Fremont streets, should not be vacated and closed up, from the northern line of the right of way of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where the said line crosses said alley, to Island Lane, because the said portion of said alley has become useless to the public and those having lands bounding thereon.

And, also, why so much of the alley that lies in said Ward, parallel with, and between Island Lane and Juniata street, should not be vacated and closed up from Bidwell street to the street known as Allegheny avenue, for the reason that the same has became useless to the public and those having lands bounding thereon.

And, also, why so much of Juniata street, in said Ward, as extends from the eastern line of the right of way of the said Railway Company, where the said line crosses said street, to the street known as Allegheny avenue, should not be vacated and closed up, for the reason that the same has become useless to the public and those having lands bounding thereon.

That said Court granted the rule aforesaid, and ordered that notice be given of the filing of said petition, and of the granting of said rule as required by law.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
Att'y of Petitioners.

fe15:9t-2taw

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS,

Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,

No. 128 Smithfield street,

Between Fifth and Sixth.] PITTSBURGH.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 128 Smithfield street. dec2:tf

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

Attorneys-at-Law

AND SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,

No. 89 Grant street, 2 doors from corner of Fifth street. dec10

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE GENERAL TAX BILL.

THD PROGRESS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Gov. Bramlette and Negro Recruits.

A "BRUSH" IN THE SENATE.

Gen. Washburne to Command the NInth Army Corps.

NEGROES GOING INTO THE NAVY.

Various Matters.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The General Tax Bill.

It is not determined when the Committee of Ways and Means will report the general tax bill. They are hard at work at it from day to day, but thus far have done little more than perfect provisions which relate to machinery. For assessment and collection no conclusion has yet been reached with reference to the amount of duty to be imposed on any important article, and it is probable that the Committee will postpone the final decision upon them all till the last moment. There is excellent authority for stating that five per cent. is likely to be imposed upon manufacturers' incomes and other subjects of taxation which now pay three per cent.

Gov. Bramlette.

Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, arrived here yesterday. He has so far modified his views on the subject of negro recruiting as to assent to the enrolment of negroes, and if Kentucky fails to furnish her quota of white men, then enough negroes may be taken to make up the deficiency.

Sherman and Wilkinson.

There was quite a lively brush between Sherman and Wilkinson, growing out of the latter's reply to a speech of the former some time since, in which Wilkinson charged Sherman with putting stumbling blocks in the way of the party of freedom years ago. Sherman characterized Wilkinson's speech as false, to which Wilkinson returned by quoting from and reiterating former statements.

Senator Wilson's bill concerning the West Point Academy, proposes to increase the number of cadets to four hundred. Of the additional number, two are to come from each State represented in Congress, and the remainder from meritorious young men in the army.

Accompanying the Remains of Mr. Lovejoy Home.

Messrs. Farnworth and Ross, of Illinois, and Rice, of Maine, left for New York at five o'clock, to accompany the remains of Mr. Lovejoy home, to Princeton, Illinois.

Untrue.

The statement of the New York *Tribune*, that Leonard Dwett is likely to be Mr. Lovejoy's successor, is refuted, by the fact that he does not live in Mr. Lovejoy's district.

Assigned a Command.

Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburne, of Wisconsin, has been ordered to the temporary command of the troops of the 9th army corps, now assembling at Annapolis, Maryland.

Negroes for the Navy.

Secretary Welles has consented to accept negroes in default of seamen, as provided in the enrollment act, and orders were issued to-day for the disbanding of a thousand negroes, who enlisted in Maryland, and for their transfer to the Navy. Much inconvenience is experienced by the scarcity of seamen.

Thirty-five war vessels are awaiting crews, and one-third of the Pacific squadron is useless, unless a large number of seamen, whose terms of service have expired, are necessarily retained to keep the vessels afloat. Energetic measures are to be taken immediately by the President and the Departments to remedy this serious evil.

Congressional Proceedings.

The House bills were reported favorably from the Senate Territorial Committee, organizing Montana Territory and ennabling Nebraska to form a State Constitution.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions allowing Pension Agents disbursing fifty thousand dollars annually five hundred dollars for clerks, etc., and two hundred and fifty dollars additional for each fifty thousand additional disbursement.

Among the bills introduced was one donating the Yosemite Valley and famous big trees, to California, and providing for a wagon road thereto; also, a bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for Indians in Michigan.

Mr. Sherman presented a memorial from four National Banks of Cincinnati, against the proposed amendment to the new Currency bill, requiring National banks to redeem notes in New York.

Arrest of Swindlers.

A ring of swindling horse contractors was broken up to-day by the Secretary of War. The ringleader, one Spicer, of Illinois, was lodged in the Old Capitol Prison and orders were issued to the Provost Marshals to arrest others at their places of residence. They will be tried by court martial, under the Act of July, 1862. Their plan of operations was to put in bids lower than horses could be furnished for, and then forfeit the contracts at the last moment, and compel the Government to buy their horses in the open market at high prices. That game is blocked.

General Meredith.

It has been ascertained that General Sol. Meredith was ordered away from the Army of the Potomac on account of his incapacity to command troops.

General Meade.

The Committee on the conduct of the War has elicited nothing which it deems prejudicial to General Meade's reputation in connection with his alleged order to retreat at Gettysburg.

THE GOLD MARKET YESTERDAY.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE SUB-TREASURY.

Certificates of Gold Deposits in Exchange for Notes.

CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK BANKS.

&c., &c., &c.

Associated Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Gold has fallen to 66c. but closes at 66¾c.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The following important order was issued to-day. U. S. Treasury, March 28, by direction of Secy. of Treasy., notice is hereby given that, until further ordered, I will issue in importation for the payment of duties on goods, imported by them, certificates of deposit of gold coin to the credit of the Collector of any port, as desired, in exchange for notes at a quarter of 1 per cent. below the current market value of gold. These certificates are not assignable, but will be received by the Collector from the party to whom they are issued. Signed, J. J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

The daily payments for customs averages not far from $250,000 at this port.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The following is a statement of the condition of the Banks of the city for the week ending to-day: Loans increase 1,142,920; specie decrease 834,038; circulation decrease 75,062; deposits decrease 1,372,071.

The Sacking of Paducah, Ky.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Rebel Loss More than a Thousand.

Forrest at Hickman.

THE DACOTAH, NOT ARIZONA, BURNT

By the western mails we have additional particulars of Forrest's attack on Paducah. They throw no certain light, however, on the extent of the sacking of the place.

CAIRO, March 27.

Paducah is in ruins. Forrest, with seven thousand men, formed a line of battle two and a half miles long, on Friday afternoon in the city, and demanded the surrender of the fort. Col. Hicks refused. The fight raged all the afternoon. The rebels massed their troops and assaulted the fort, and were repulsed four times. Their sharpshooters fired from buildings at the troops in the fort and on the gunboats. The garrison and boats fired at the buildings, knocking them down and setting them on fire. While the fight was going on parties of the enemy plundered stores and carried off horses.

The gunboats fired two rounds. They had three wounded. The captain of the Pawpaw received a scratch from a minie ball on the cheek, and a ball went through his pantaloons. The troops in the fort had four killed and forty-six wounded. Forrest took about forty convalescents in the hospital, prisoners. The enemy had 300 killed and 1,000 wounded. The latter were taken to Mayfield by rail. The former lie about the fort unburied.

Col. Hicks is entitled to great praise for his heroic defense. The rebel Brigadier General A. P. Thompson, formerly of Paducah, was killed. Col. Hicks captured a rebel surgeon who says Forrest intended a surprise, and felt fully able to take the fort. Four negroes, who served the artillery, were killed and wounded. All were shot in the head. The city is destroyed. The citizens are encamped in the woods on the Illinois side. Several women were killed.

Yesterday Forrest sent a flag of truce to exchange prisoners, but Col. Hicks would not do it. The enemy left at 3 P. M., going in the direction of Columbus. They are said to have captured Hickman this morning.

The rebel Generals Harris and Burbridge were in the fight at Paducah.

The boat burnt was the Dacotah, not the Arizona.

CAIRO, March 27, 1864.

Boats that left Paducah at 10 this morning report all quiet. Citizens are returning. Mrs. Grimes and several other women were killed during the engagement. Last evening 500 rebels entered Hickman, plundered the houses, and left. The Home Guard captured a rebel Colonel and half a dozen men, and horses between Trenton and Mayfield, last night."

LATEST.

The Dunleith is just in from Paducah at one A. M. The officers report that the enemy at Mayfield had sent in a flag of truce, for what purpose is not stated.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA AT MADEIRA.

250 Persons Drowned at Sheffield.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Maxmillian in England.

NAPOLEON AND MEXICO.

&c, &c., &c., &c,

The steamer America has arrived at New York with Southampton dates to the 16th, being three days later.

The pirate Florida put into Madeira on the 4th. Twenty tons of coal, provisions, &c., were allowed her, and she was ordered off on the 5th.

Two hundred and fifty persons were drowned by the bursting of the Sheffield reservoir.

The London *Times* says there is good reason to believe, though the matter cannot be announced as absolutely certain, that the conference on the Danish question will after all actually assemble.

In the House of Lords, Lord Campbell asked the meaning of Gortschakoff's words as to a combination between Russia, Austria, Prussia and England. Lord Granville said Gortschakoff could only refer to the conference proposal England had not entered into any combination displaying the slightest hostile feeling towards France.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck asked if the Federal and Confederate governments had been remonstrated with for the employment of agents for illegal purposes. He said he would be glad to see Federal ships swept from the seas. England's honor was at stake.

Lord Palmerston said these governments had been remonstrated with and prosecutions instituted.

Bright said Roebuck's speech was unworthy of a member of

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.	Par	Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$	50	$ 68
Exchange Bank		50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk.		50	56½
Mechanics' Bank		50	69½
Allegheny Bank		50	57½
Citizens' Bank		50	61@61½
Iron City Bank		50	66½
Iron City Trust Co		50	54½
Manchester Savings Bank		50	49¼
Monongahela Bridge			27½
Birmingham Gas Co			31¾
Citizens' Insurance Co		50	60
Western Insurance Co		42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co		50	48
Mang. Insurance Co		32	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R		50	10
Western Pennsylvania		50	—
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R		50	9½
do interest bearing			13
Pittsburgh and Steubenville		50	13½
Monongahela Nav. Co		50	47½
Allegheny Insurance Co		25	27½
Peoples Insurance Co		25	25½
Pittsburgh Gas Co		50	86
Mass Mining Co	$		6
Northwestern Mining Co		7 05	13
Great Western "		1 00	4½
Dacotan "			5
Pitts. and Boston "		5 55	100
National "		1 50	31
North Cliff "		2 50	8½
Bay State "		1 25	25¼
Central "		4 35	71
Isle Royal "		16 10	29¼
Minnesota "		3 50	86½
Aztec "			7
BONDS.			
Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$		80½
Pittsburgh " 5s			77
Pitts. Municipal 6s			95
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons			95
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons			90
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s			81
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s			105
Alleg'y Co. Bounty Bonds			90
Allegheny City 6's			67
Pitts. and Steubv			—

The burden of complaint which constitutes the tone of the semi-disloyal sheets is the redundancy of the currency—too much paper money afloat—every class of values being unduly inflated! Yet the fact is not taken into consideration that the carrying on of this war requires a very considerable augmentation in the issue and circulation of paper money. There must also be taken into account the amount of specie which formerly was used as money, along with paper currency add the gold and silver which formed the basis of our bank circulation before the suspension, and the aggregate will give some idea of the amount necessary for carrying on the trade of the country throughout all its ramifications. Now gold and silver, only in a very limited sense, is used as money. It has become a commodity, and the withdrawal of the great bulk of coin from circulation, creates the necessity for something in lieu of it, and that is supplied in part by the Government notes—greenbacks, and besides an increase in the issue of our banks. There is therefore nothing to be frightened at or discouraging in the plentiful supply of paper money.

—The local money market is moderately well supplied, but there is a wonderful scarcity of bankable funds. Our banks certainly are not to be charged with overissuing, or else this want could soon be supplied. The difference, therefore, between currency and what used to be called par funds is nominally ⅜ discount, and this fraction will decrease as currency itself (which is not now so plentiful) becomes scarcer. Gold buying rates, yesterday, at the counters of our banks was 65½, and Silver 60. There is very little offering.

—Through the courtesy of N. P. Sawyer, Esq., we are favored with advance sheets of the report of the President and Directors of the "Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company." The mine represented by this company is the oldest copper mine of the Lake Superior regions, which was opened in 1849. It has been one of the most successfully worked mines, and its product is chiefly smelted and rolled at the works in this city. Many of our heaviest capitalists are directly interested in it, and we deem its report important to a large class of our readers:

In making their last Annual Report to the Stockholders in the month of March, 1863, the Directors were able to present but an approximate estimate of the net profits arising from the operations of the mining year, terminating with the month of November previous as a part of the product had not then been sold.

The probable net profits were estimated at $207,443 68. The actual profits realized were $196,635 79. This discrepancy of $10,807 89 between the estimated and actual profits, arose from an overestimate of the value of the copper and mineral then undisposed of.

The product in mineral for that year is correctly stated on the sixth page of the last Report (March, 1864) at 3,162,447 lbs.

The amount of refined copper from the whole product of the year was 2,004,960 lbs against 1,928,011 lbs of the preceding year, and the yield per centum was 63 40-100 against 62 13-100 of that year, exhibiting an increase in the quantity of refined copper of 76,949 lbs, and in the purity of the mineral, as shipped from the mine, of 1 27-100 per centum.

The net average price per pound, deducting the cost of freight on the refined copper to market and commissions on sales, was 25 89-100 cents, against 20 cents of the preceding year.

The whole product of the year has been smelted and sold, realizing		$514,338 42
The amount realized from the sales of silver was		2,921 69
Receipts from rent, and tribute of South Cliff Mine	$5,310 18	
Less amount added in previous Report	2,631 75	
		2,678 42
Making the total receipts for the year		$519,988 54
The expenses are stated in the balance sheet at	$310,077 80	
To which should be added merchandise and supplies at the mine decreased	$1,313 98	
Cash at the Mine decreased	9,707 82	
Drafts issued prior to Dec. 1, and unpaid Jan. 31	7,138 62	
	$18,159 92	
Deduct debts at the Mine decreased	4,934 97	
	13,224 95	
Making the actual expenses		$23,302 75
Leaving a net profit on the operations of the year of		$196,635 79
To which add the balance of available effects, as per last Report		7,951 23
		$204,587 07
There has been paid for real estate		3,855 57
Leaving a balance of		$200,731 50

From which the Directors have declared and paid two dividends; one the 29th of Jan'y. 1863, of $4 per share, on 20,000 shares, ... $80,000 00
One on the 3d Aug., 1863, of $3 per share, on 20,000 shares, ... 100,000 00
$180,000 00

Leaving an unexpended balance of $20,731 50

The mining year 1863 ended with the month of November last, and the Directors, as in the previous Report, are enabled to give an approximate estimate of the operations of the year.

The amount of rough copper produced was—

Masses	1,499,335 lbs.
Barrel work	562,133 "
Stampings	949,071 "
Making a total of	3,010,539 "

or 1,505 539-2,000 tons, being an average monthly product of 125 874-2,000 tons.

Of the foregoing there were shipped during the season of navigation 2,660,053 lbs, leaving on hand at the Mine, and mine landing, at the lake, 350,486 lbs.

The actual and estimated product in refined copper is as follows:

Copper already refined and sold	1,546,872 lbs.
Copper in New York	260,974 "
Copper on hand at Pittsburgh Furnace, and estimated amount in slag and slag copper at Furnace	40,000 "
Estimated product in refined copper of the 350,486 lbs at the Mine, at 69 ₱ cent	241,835 "
Total probable product	2,089,611 lbs

There have been already sold of the year's product, 1,546,872 lbs., realizing the sum of $484-195.27, or a net average of 31 6-100 cents per lb., after deducting commission and freight on so much thereof as was sold in New York; and should the present current price be realized for the unsold part of the year's product, estimated in refined copper, as above, at 542,809 lbs, the average net price per pound will be a fraction less than 33½ cents.

The probable cash receipts from sales of the entire product of the year may, therefore, be estimated, with reasonable accuracy, as follows:

Copper already sold as stated above	$481,195 27
Copper in New York, 260,974 lbs., estimated at, net, 40 cents per lb	104,389 60
Copper to be produced from slag and slag copper on hand at Furnace, 40,000 lbs., at 40 cents	16,000 00
Copper to be produced from ore on hand at the Mine, 241,885 lbs., at 39 cents	94,315 66
Realized from sale of silver	1,771 19
Total from sales of copper and silver	$700,671 71
Add receipts from rent and South Cliff Mine	2,256 95
Will make the total estimated receipts	$702,928 66

The ascertained expenses of the year have been $283,491 20
Smelting charges, probable 30,000 00

Making the total estimated expenditures 293,491 20

Leaving a probable net profit on the operations of the year 1863, of $409,437 46
Against $196,639 79 for the year 1862.

There has been expended for real estate, as noted in preceding report ..... $ 4,488 00

Leaving a balance of $404,949 46

To which add balance of year 1862 ..... 20,731 50

From which has been declared Dividend No. 28, January 25th, 1864, of $8 per share 160,000 00

$425,680 96

Leaving a *probable* balance of ..... $265,680 96 on the *estimate* made of the operations of the year.

From the Report of the former, it is if satisfactory to note that the *openings* of the ground for stoping have more than kept pace with the amount of ground worked.

During the period comprehended by his Report, four thousand and twenty-one fathoms have been opened, while but three thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven fathoms have been stoped; and it is gratifying, at the same time, to notice that the general character of the ground opened compares favorably with the previous workings; the product per fathom being 1,103 lbs. of rough copper, against 1,060 lbs. for the previous year.

It is due to the Stockholders to state, however, that at the present moment (March, 1864) the indications of *mass* copper in the Mine are much less promising than at the date of the Mining Captain's Report, on the 1st of December last, and should this feature continue to characterize the openings in the 120 fathoms level, as the 110, it will seriously diminish the aggregate product of the current year.

The production of the current year, moreover, is likely to be affected to a considerable extent by a general scarcity of labor in all its departments.

The supply, both of miners and laboring men, is wholly inadequate to the wants of the *old* mines; and the greatly augmented demand occasioned by the large number of *new* enterprises projected for the coming season, unless compensated by a corresponding emigration of mining labor from Europe will produce no little embarrassment.

The difficulty already experienced at the Cliff Mine in this respect, may readily be seen by a comparison of the first month of the last with that of the first month of the present mining year.

In December, 1862, the number of miners employed was 257; average monthly wages, $37 85. Other laborers, including officers and clerks, 202; average monthly wages, $32 16. In December, 1863, the number of miners employed was 242; average monthly earnings, $41 75. Other laborers, 167; average monthly wages, $30 10; showing a decrease of 49 miners and 35 laborers; and this discrepancy bids fair to be largely increased, unless, as before suggested, it is counteracted by foreign emigration.

The difficulty occasioned by the accumulation of sand at our landing at Eagle river, adverted to in a former report, increased to such an extent, during the last season of navigation, that it was found impracticable, near its close, for the "Keweenaw City," and other vessels of like draught, to reach the pier. Nearly a hundred tons of copper, which otherwise would have come forward, were left at the landing.

It had been thought that an extension of the pier would probably overcome the difficulty, but the unexpected formation of a bar of sand about a hundred feet from the end of the pier, and at a point where no obstruction had previously existed, has dissipated all hope of relief by that expedient.

A temporary resort to *lighters* or scows, such as were in use before the pier was constructed, will, therefore, be found necessary until some better mode can be adopted, either by the construction of a new landing at some more available point, or a railroad to some more accessible harbor. Either of these expedients are, no doubt entirely feasible.

It is believed that a landing might be secured free from incursions of sand, at a point a short distance west of the present landing, the property of the Company, but not in a position where even a temporary shelter for vessels could be secured from the frequently recurring storms of the upper lakes.

It has been thought, therefore, by many of the Stockholders, that any considerable expenditure of money for either object, would be most judiciously employed in favoring the construction of a railroad, either to Copper Harbor, or Lac La Belle. The former is one of the best harbors on the lake, at all times accessible during the season of navigation as a harbor of refuge; and furnishing ample shelter from storm from any quarter. The latter, it is believed, can be rendered at all times accessible by the excavation of an entrance, as was done at Portage Lake, and when entered, would furnish a harbor not inferior to Copper Harbor.

It is alleged by those who are familiar with the topography of the country, that a route for such a road, from the Cliff Mine to either of these harbors is entirely practicable, at a moderate cost for construction.

At an informal meeting of Stockholders, held in Boston, on the 27th of November last, to consider the subject, a subscription of $30,000 was recommended to be made to the capital stock of the "Keweenaw and Cliff Railroad Company," looking to Lac La Belle as the harbor termini of the road.

The following is a copy of the proceedings of that meeting:

"At a meeting of Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Boston Mining Co., held in Boston, November 27th, 1863, on notice published in the Boston newspapers, Dr. Stephen Ball in the chair, and Henry A. Johnson, Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by E. D. Brigham, Esq., and, after full discussion, were unanimously adopted:

"Considering the contingencies which affect the landing of supplies and shipment of metal at Eagle river, especially at the beginning and ending of the season, and the large expenditure for improvement for a proper harbor, which must otherwise be made, it is

"*Resolved*, That this conference of Stockholders recommend to the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh & Boston Mining Company to subscribe the sum of $30,000 to the capital stock of the Keweenaw Point & Cliff Railroad, whenever a survey of the route of said road shall have satisfied them that the road can be constructed on a practical line, working grade, and that the whole cost of building and equipping the same, including the necessary improvements to secure a good entrance, harbor and landing at Lac La Belle, will not exceed the sum of $500,000.

"The said subscription to be conditioned or to depend upon subscriptions by responsible parties for the whole sum of $500,000, or in lieu thereof, of subscriptions to the capital stock of $250,000, and the further subscription of $250,000 by responsible parties to a loan of twenty years, convertible into stock, at 7 per cent. interest per annum, secured by a mortgage upon the road and the property of the corporation.

The subject is of much importance to the future interests of the Company, and as such, is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Stockholders at large, for such action as they may see proper to take in relation to it.

The Directors do not deem it prudent to indulge in any extended speculations in relation to the probable results of the current mining year. That the aggregate production, for reasons before stated, will be materially diminished, appears to them to be more than probable. Should the present high price of copper, however, be maintained, there is no good reason for doubting that the net earnings will be adequate to the payment of a *large interest* upon the present market value of the stock of the Company.

From the earnings of the Mine for the year 1862, two dividends was declared and paid during the last year, as follows: Dividend (No. 26) in January, $4 per share. Dividend (No. 27) in August, $3 per share. From the earnings of 1863, one dividend (No. 28) of $8 per share was declared in January, and there is no present reason to doubt the ability of the Company to pay a like dividend of $8 per share in August next.

At the annual meeting in March last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company: C. G. Hussey, Jas. M. Cooper, Harvey Childs and Thos. M. Howe, of Pittsburgh; Henry A. Johnson, of Boston; and Edward Jennings, of Michigan. C. G. Hussey, President, and Thos. M. Howe, Secretary and Treasurer.

The stock of this company has advanced to 100, with very little on the market at that price. Most holders are asking 101 for it. Since the organization of the company, the amount of capital stock paid in, is $110,905 00—a fraction less than $5 55 per share. The aggregate of fifteen annual dividends is $1,453,006 54—averaging thirteen dollars per annum on each share of five dollars and fifty-five cents paid in, and the stock is now up to one hundred dollars.

—The ease with which greenbacks are counterfeited is exemplified by the following incident: Some of the officers from the Libby Prison presented Gen. Spinner, U. S. Treasurer, with a $5 note manufactured by the officers in imitation of "greenbacks." It was so well executed that even Spinner was at first deceived. It was done with a pen. Its manufacture was resorted to to obtain the necessaries of life. $170 was exchanged for rebel currency, at the rate of 1,500 ₱ cent.

—Hundred dollar counterfeits on the national treasury notes are in circulation, which are calculated to deceive. They are so near the genuine in appearance that but few people would take them without question. The shading of the words "United States" on the face is darker than in the genuine, and the letters and small figures on the right side of the back of the note are inverted; which those only on the left side of the genuine are invited.

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

The boot and shoe market continues very quiet for the season. Western buyers, as was expected, made a very short stay among us, taking only supplies for their immediate wants, but will return again next month to try their luck at bargains. Others, whose operations are not confined to this commodity, but who lay in assorted stocks of marchandise, have not yet made their appearance at all, as they are waiting for a favorable opportunity to enter the dry goods market also. Many have held off from boots and shoes with a mistaken view to lower prices. But while the market has been comparatively quiet and free from excitement, rates have tended steadily upward with the cost of stock and labor, without the least reference to the current gold quotations. Indeed the manufacture has been conducted upon such a system that stocks could not accumulate, and dealers who have a small balance on hand are by no means anxious to realize.

The leather market is also quiet, with a better supply offering, though without any decline in prices or loss of tone. The upward tendency of hides just now, and the scarcity of labor and tanning materials, fully offset any temporary slackness in the demand. The army consumption, moreover, which is a sure and steady reliance for the trade, is an amazening stiffener of the backbone of the market at all times. Should there be any decline in leather this year, which is doubtful, it will come too late for the benefit of the spring trade in boots and shoes.

Hemlock sole of the various grades is selling at a range of 31@34c, the outside figure for middle weights; oak do, at 45@50 for common, and 51@53c for crop. Calcutta Buffalo is scarce at 30c. Rough upper is in demand at 40@44c for hemlock, and 45@48c for oak. Rough calfskins are higher, with sales at 95@$1 05, both for light and heavy; curried do, $1 15@$1 25. Rough sheepskins are scarce and wanted at 60@70c.—*Com. Bulletin.*

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Offerings large, consisting mostly of low grades; and lugs and common leaf 10 to 30 cents per 100 lbs lower. Sales 65 hhds, including 21 green and damaged lugs at $4 to $530; 15 factory do at $5 40 to $6; 21 planters' do at $6 10 to $9 20; common shipping leaf at $9 30 to $11 10; 5 medium do at $14 90 to $17 20; 1 good do at $19 95; 6 common and medium manufacturing leaf at $18 20 to 21; 1 good do at $30; also, 21 boxes at $8 10 to $17 10 per 100 lbs. Bids on 14 hhds rejected.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, March 29, 1864.

Business exhibited an improvement over Saturday's transactions. The demand for certain leading articles being more liberal, prices generally had an upward tendency. The weather was very pleasant; in fact we had what may be termed fine spring weather. Our rivers are rising slowly, and as there are upward of two feet snow in the mountains, it will only require a few days of warm weather to give us plenty of water. The wharf presents a business-like aspect. The receipts of merchandise were large, presenting a liberal variety, consisting of flour, grain, tobacco, bacon, cotton, hides, etc. The Emma Graham had a heavy cargo, as had also the Bertha, from Nashville. The Reserve, from Cintinnati, had a large variety of merchandize. The Silver Cloud brought up her share. The boats that were due last night will no doubt be found at the landing this morning. The Tempest will depart to-day, having all the freight engaged she can manage. The Emma Graham will cut loose at four o'clock p. m., for Zanesville. Among the sales we note as follows:

APPLES—The stock on hand is not large, and holders are firm. We note sales 50 bbls choice at $3 75@4 ₱ bbl.

OIL BARRELS—The demand has fallen off. Sales 2,000 new at $2 50.

CHEESE—The receipts were not large. Former prices have been well maintained. Sales of lots, comprising 210 boxes, at 16, 16¼@16¾c, according to quality.

WHISKY—The market continues excited, and prices unsettled, but looking up. Sales 30 bbls City Rectified at 95c.

STERINE—Was in fair request. We note a sale of 90,000 lbs, deliverable in New York, at 13⅝@13⅞c ₱ lb.

ASHES—The market was very firm, especially for imported. The difference of exchange being large at present, the rates are so unsettled that we omit quotations.

POTATOES—The demand is increasing. Prices are tending upward. Sales 200 bushels Neshannocks at 95@$1 per bushel.

DRIED BEEF—Like all other articles, is advancing in prices. We note sales of 5,000 at 15c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The market yesterday presented no new feature. The demand was restricted to small parcels for local purposes. So far as prices were concerned no change was perceptible. The stock on hand is ample for all ordinary purposes, while the receipts were ample. In the Eastern markets there was a better demand, but no advance in prices. The current rates for dray load lots from store were: *Extra* $6 25@6 40. *Extra Family* $6 75@7 00, $7 25@7 40 per barrel.

BACON—The market was very firm, with an active demand for all descriptions of smoked meats, and prices are steadily advancing, whilst most dealers are reluctant about selling at the present prices. Among the sales were 30,000 lbs Shoulders at 10½; 7,000 lbs do at 10¾@10⅝, some dealers holding out for 10¾; 10,000 lbs Plain Hams at 14; 8,400 do at 14; 8,000 lbs Sides at 12; 4,500 do do at 12½. S. C. Hams have advanced to 15c, and the sales were 12,000 lbs at that figure. The stock in this market is not large.

LARD OIL—Was in moderate demand. Sales 50 bbls No. 1 at $1 00, and 20 bbls of No. 2 at $1 05 ₱ gallon.

LARD—Was inactive. We note small sales at 14@14¼c.

MESS PORK—The market contains more sellers than buyers, and prices were altogether nominal at $23 00@23 50.

BULK MEATS—The market was very firm for all descriptions.

BUTTER—The market was very firm. The demand exceeds the supply. Sales two bbls fresh Roll at 38@40c; 10 packages at 40@42c.

EGGS—The receipts are rapidly increasing. The market being too unsettled to give correct quotations, we omit them.

GROCERIES—The market yesterday was too unsettled to obtain anything like correct figures. Holders of sugar were demanding an advance of fully one cent ₱ lb. *Coffee* was very firm. Rio was held at 40c. *Molasses* was in demand at a fair advance.

HAY—The market was steady; sales 7 loads, at the scales, at $31@35 ₱ ton; sales 1 car load Baled at $30 ₱ ton. The receipts by rail are increasing.

GRAIN—The market was unsettled. *Wheat*—Red, $1 30; White, $1 36. *Corn*—Sales 500 bushels at $1 10; sales 200 bus from store at $1 15. *Oats*—Sales 300 bushels at 80c, *Barley*—Sales Spring at $1 20; Fall, $1 30—a decline.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, March 29, 1864.

The market yesterday was inactive, for the best of all reasons, there was but light stocks to operate in. Holders of Crude were firm, and were holding out for an advance. The river to Oil City is yet too low to admit steamers reaching that point. Hence we have no receipts through that channel. The following is all the information we could obtain, which is reported in to-days' Pittsburgh *Commercial:*

Crude—The stock in market for sale is very limited. The heavy sales last week have run the market bare. The following are all that came under our notice: 150 bbls at 27½@28c, packages included; 160 bbls do at 28c; 150 do at 28c, same terms; 171 do at 27½; and 41 do (packages returned) at 22½c. Buyers were free with their offers of 22c, in bulk, and 27c, packages included, but holders were not disposed to negotiate on these terms.

Benzole—Holders were asking 24c; no sales reported.

Refined—The market was very firm, holders seeming to act independent as though they had discovered some secret. Certain descriptions of free oil were offered at 52@52½c; popular brands could not be obtained for less than 53@54c. Sales of 150 bbls Oil Creek standard test, outside 54c; 27 bbls do at 52c. Some dealers were not offering their stocks. Bonded oil was held at 42@43c, as per quality. Buyers take matters easy; they say they can wait.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Dilworth & Ewing, 164 bbls Refined for New York.

Pig Metal Receipts.

The following are the Pig Metal receipts per the Allegheny river:

Brown & Co	200 tons.
J. Painter & Co	15 "
R. C. Loomis	50 "
J. Morehead	246 "
	511 "

Boston Wool Market.

Notwithstanding the market is reputed to be dull, we find on summing up that a fair quantity of wool is moving off and going into consumption; and if holders do not realize satisfactory prices, it is because there is too much impatience and sharp competition among them. There would necessarily be about the same quantity taken by manufacturers, from week to week, at prices ruled considerably higher than at present, and as there is but little other fine and desirable staple upon the market than that of domestic growth, and stocks of this description are not very extensive, they must be pretty thoroughly absorbed before the next clip, at any price. Indeed, if only the present rate of consumption shall continue for a couple of months longer, there will not be left any considerable surplus to carry over.

If in the opinion of many—though the safe opinions are not worth much in these times of uncertainty and fluctuation—that prices are as low as they are likely to go, and that the decline to which holders have generally submitted so early in the season must be followed by a reaction at a later period. But one thing is quite certain, that any further material decline must involve a large, and apparently uncalled-for sacrifice on the part of owners.

The receipts fall off very materially, and what good staple there is left in the producing districts is mostly in the hands of strong holders, who think wool is a good investment at present rates, and are patiently awaiting a revision of the tariff which shall diminish if not entirely do away with foreign competition. In anticipation of the same event importers are also withholding the best portion of their stocks from the market, and even at present tariff rates most of the recent public and private sales of foreign wool have netted a loss to the owners.

This is one material source of encouragement to the domestic wool trade; for though this foreign competition thus far during the present season has been large and injurious, it cannot long continue upon the present basis, as importers cannot always stand it to sell wool at a loss, and with an exchange likely to be permanently high, the end must come sooner or later.

Some of the large manufacturing corporations are at present engaged in importing South American and English combing wools on their own account—the latter as a matter of necessity, as the home market is entirely bare of this description. But in regard to the former, which is merely a substitute for ordinary domestic fleece, they will be likely to find it an unsatisfactory business, as the staple of last year's growth of the Rio de la Plate region, like that of California, turns out to be burry, short and tender. The carpet manufacturers have also imported considerable Mediterranean of late, notwithstanding the large stocks of this description now pressing on the market. The late importations of Cape have not been sold, being held above the views of buyers.

As regards the different grades of domestic, choice lots of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece, as well as of extra pulled, are scarce and wanted, while low and medium Western and heavy Vermont fleeces are dull and hard to move except at a reduction.

The sales of domestic for the week foot up some 400,000 lbs at a range of 70@82c for fleece, and 58@86c for the various grades of pulled. Included are 58,000 pounds Michigan and Wisconsin fleece at 75c; 30,000 lbs Michigan, Vermont and New Hampshire fleece, 75@77c; 20,000 lbs New York do, 75½c; 45,000 lbs common and mixed Western do, 76c; 6,000 lbs ordinary Pennsylvania do, 87½c; 10,000 lbs choice New York do, at a supposed shade under 80c; 35,000 lbs medium and fine Ohio do, 78@80c; 15,000 lbs choice do, do, 81c; 30,000 lbs choice Pennsylvania do, 82c; and 20,000 lbs super and extra pulled at 75@80c. In Canada, 14,000 lbs bombing at 80c. In foreign, sales 600 bales of all descriptions, including 470 do. Cape at 37½@42½c.—*Cincinnati Bulletin.*

Boston Oil Market.

Oil—The demand for Linseed is very moderate, and notwithstanding the extreme rates of seed prices have eased off a shade. Sales confined to small lots at $1 58@1 58½ cash. Lard Oil is dull. Sales of No. 1 at $1@1 10; extra $1 12@1 15 per gallon, cash. Red Oil is in moderate demand. Sales of distilled at 82@83c; saponized 85c ₱ gall, cash. Fish Oils are selling at $30@57 for Shore, Bank and Straits. Petroleum is firm; sales of Crude at 31@35c; Refined 60@65c ₱ gall. Naptha is selling at 25@30 ₱ gall. Sperm steady. Crude is a shade lower, sales at $1 62; Refided at $1 80@1 90 ₱ gallon. Whale is without material change. Sales of Crude at $1 10@1 12; Refined at $1 22 ₱ gall, cash.—*Bulletin.*

The New Bedford Oil Market.

The sales of Sperm Oil the past week amount to 1,749 barrels—212 at $1 58, 1,030 at $1 60, 200 at $1 62, 307 at p. n. t., and 1,209 for home use at $1 60.

In Whale Oil, sales amount to 845 barrels—95 R. B. Oil at $1 05, 200 S. S. at $1 05, 275 at $1 09, 275 at $1 10. Holders firm.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Receipts of Lumber by the Allegheny River.

The prices of all descriptions of Lumber have steadily increased. Prices at present may be termed extravagantly high. We believe we have discovered the reason. The receipts have been unusually limited. We refer only to those parcels that were disposed of within our city limits. Hundreds of thousands of feet have passed to the lower markets, of which we have no account. The following can be relied on as being correct:

LUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1863.

	Feet.
April 9, J. McMasters	29,000
April 30, J. M'Clure	30,000
May 13, J Binley	32,000
June 24, D. Leonard	1,130,000
July 23, Thomas Campbell	40,000
Aug. 4, R. McCune	65,000
Aug. 14, R. McCune	144,223
August 21, J. M'Clure	23,000
August 27, D. Leonard	1,154,630
August 27, D. H. Patterson	46,600
August 27, M'Quean & Douglass	1,131,690
December 9, M'Clintock	80,000
December 9, Kelly & Glass	92,962
December 12, M'Lain	95,000
December 26, R. M'Cune	116,000
December 29, Heath	107,000
Total	4,361,512

RECEIPTS OF SHINGLES.

June 24, D. Leonard	120,000 M.
August 31, Allen	123,000 "
September 15, Kirk	75,000 "
October 21, M'Clurken	25,000 "
October 21, D. Leonard	933,000 "
Total	1,276,000 M.

RECEIPTS OF LATH.

June 24, D. Leonard	69,000
November 4, D. Leonard	334,000
November 4, M. Wormser	71,000
	474,000

RECAPITULATION.

Lumber	4,361,512
Shingles	1,276,000
Lath	474,000
Total	6,111,512

New Orleans Market---March 19.

Cotton—The market opened this morning with a limited inquiry at about yesterday's prices, but after the receipt of the accounts by the Luminary most of the orders were withdrawn, buyers awaiting further intelligence, and the only sales reported were 26 bales repacked at 52c and 123 bales ordinary, 45 of which were dusty, at 46c. Week's receipts up to last evening (all package reduced to bales) 4,286 bales; exports 1,737, including 514 to Boston and 1,205 to New York. Stock in warehouse and on shipboard, not cleared, 10,526.

Sugar—With light supplies and a continued good demand, prices have ruled still more in favor of sellers—the sales embracing 500 hhds on the landing and in store at 11¾c for common, 13⅝@13¾c for fair to fully fair, 14@14¼c for prime to choice, and 15¾c for prime clarified. The sales for the commercial week which closed last evening amounted to 1,700 hhds; receipts 1,671 hhds; exports 1,886 hhds. A part of the sales were from store. There is little or none in first hands. Mostly all on the landing is held by speculators, or is awaiting shipment to the North and West, principally the latter.

Molasses—All descriptions are in request, but with light receipts and only a part having been placed in the market; the sales are confined to 200 bbls and a small lot of half bbls at very full prices: good 60½c, and prime to choice new crop 68@69c per gallon. Sales for the week, 2,550 bbls; receipts, 2,926 bbls; exports, 3,757 bbls.

The Proposition to Increase the Import Duty on Wool.

[From the New York Shipping List.]

A strong effort is being made on the part of the West to induce Congress to levy an additional duty on foreign wool. The present rates on grades being a cost of 18c at the port of shipment, is 5 ₱ cent., and on those of a higher value, 9 ₱ cent. It is undcrstood to be the design of those immediately interested to have the duties on the low grades increased to the rate now paid on fine, and the latter admitted at proportionately high figures. The effort, it is believed, will prove successful from the pressing exigencies of the revenue, in view of which contingency, there is no pressure to sell desirable grades of foreign, except at full rates.

Boston Metal Market.

Iron—Several invoices of Scotch Pig have been received since our last, and there is now a fair supply upon the market. Sales of 500 tons Murkirk and Gartsherrie brands, in lots from ship, at $52@53 ₱ ton, cash; American No. 1 in limited supply, and selling at $52@54 ₱ ton, cash. Manufactured Iron is scarce, and with a heavy consumptive demand is steadily selling up. In English Bar, sales of common at $115@120; refined, $125@130 ₱ ton. In Russia Sheet an import of 700 packs sold on private terms. Nails firm at 6¼@6½c, cash and 4 mos.

Lead—The market is bare of Pig, and sales have been made of Bar, Harrison, at 12½@12c ₱ lb. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe are selling at 15c; old Lead at 10½c, cash, and 11c when exchanged for new.—*Bulletin.*

Milwaukee Market.

Flour—Active and 5c better.

Wheat—A shade firmer. On 'Change the sales were: 24,000 No. 1 in store at $1 16¾@1 16¾; 34,000 bush at $1 16¾; 1,000 bush No. 2 at $1 11; 5,000 bush No. 1, b. o. all the month, at $1 16¾.

Corn—Steady; sales 350 bush new shelled on track at 84c; 350 bush delivered at 83c.

At the Newhall House this evening the market was unchanged and nothing doing. Sales of 100,000 bush No 1 wheat at $1 16⅝@1 16¾—closing firm.

Boston Copper Market.

MARCH 26.—The stocks of this metal have been much reduced, and the consumption has lately exceeded the receipts from the mines. Prices of manufactured, since our last, have materially advanced. Sales of Sheathing at 55c; yellow Sheathing Metal at 38c, 6 mos. Bolts and Braziers' Copper have advanced to 55c; yellow metal Bolts to 40c. Ingot Copper is held at 42@43c ₱ lb, cash.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER EMMA GRAHAM—Clarke & Co., 23 rolls leather, 1 sack wool, 3 bbls flaxseed, 6 bbls seed and dried apples, 9 bbls eggs, 43 bbls do., 12 bbls do., 6 bbls do., 1 bbl beans, 400 bbls flour, 3 pkgs glue, 1 keg; vine, 5 bbls grease; Placene, Fell & Co., 2 rolls leather 6 sks tails; Jacob Baldinger, 6 tubs swiz cheese; Shacklett, M, Lain & Anday, 11 bbls apples; Fleming & Steel, 4 bbls seed and dried apples; William P. Beck, 1 barrel of seed and 2 barrels of eggs; owner on board, 149 oil barrels; owner on b'd, several household goods Rider & Clarke, 75 empty oil bbls; Jas Gardiner; 80 bbls flour Voegtly & Kipp, 70 do do; Rea & Keil, 50 do do, Thomas Bell, 5 do do; Atwell, Lee & Co, 10 dozen brooms; Fetzer & Armstrong, 1 bbl eggs, 5 do eggs, 2 bbls rusk; Jacob Baldinger, 13 bbls apples, 4 bags wool, 36 oil barrels, 3330 hoop poles; Daniel W South, 1 trunk; A J Hagan, 12 sks flour; Owner on board, 36 bbls apples; Wooldridge & Atwood, 56 oil do; L H Voigt & Co, 190; sks corn, 50 bbls apples; J S Liggett & Co, 171 bbls, Means & Coffin, 3 bbls eggs, 1 crate rags; Frank Van Gorder, 6 bbls eggs; Faber & Co, 7 pcs oil well tools; Henry Collins, 30 bbls glue; F Wayne Railroad, 10 doz churns; owner on board, 5 dgs; Margaret Sturgeon, 1 basket eggs; S Hussey, lot old copper; D M Edgerton, 100 do buckets; owner on board, 1 bbl lorghum, 1 do eggs; 1 box butter; Stein & Bro, 1 box clothing; J L Dilworth & Co, 2 tubs eggs; W Y Donahue, 80 sacks oats, 2 do dried apples; John Woods, 3 bdls sacks.

Cincinnati.

Per Reserve—Beckham & Lang, 3 bbls mdse; J H Childs, 2 tcs hams; McDonald & Arbuckle, 10 hhds hams; Nimick & Co, 10 bbls 1 oil; owner, 2 pkgs; G B Jones, & Co, 4 cans wine; R Bruce, 20 hhds bacon; J Kirkpatrick & Bro, 10 tcs lard; 10 hhds bacon; Bakewell, Pears & Company, 7 packages b glass; Burke & Barnes, 1 safe. P & C Railroad, 3 pkgs; King, Pennock & Co, 33 bales cotton; Chas & Co, 147 bales cotton; 1,632 bbls flour, 5 pkgs; Shacklett, M'Lain, & Co, 1 box; S S Fowler, 1 pkg; Knox & M'Kee, 660 bush Feed; W W Rankin, 4 pkgs; C C Wibert, 9 pkgs; Mrs Young, lot merchandize.

Nashville.

PER DAMSEL.—Clarke & Co, 521 bales cotton, 50 bbls flour; Dubois & Co, 4 pkgs; S Harbaugh & Co, 189 dry hides; R C Loomis, 100 tons metal; Warrings, 255 oil barrels.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. W. and Chicago R. R.—R Robinson & Co, 1,224 tcs shoulders; F Sellers & Co, 1,400 do; Thos Bell & Co, 227 bags corn; Mc-Culloch, Smith & Co, 9 crates rags, 15 sacks do; John